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AMERICAN DRY STAND ECHOED IN ALL NATIONS

Mr. Johnson Tells Workers That Prohibition Will Stay

LICENSE PLAN SHOWN AS 4000-YEAR FAILURE

"Must Get Rid of the Drink to Get Rid of the Evil," He Assures Delegates

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 24 (Special)—America's stand for prohibition has found an echo throughout the entire world, according to William ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, international representative of the World League Against Alcoholism, who delivered the address which marked the close of the World League Congress at Winona Lake.

As delegates left for their homes in various parts of the United States and in other lands they carried with them the memories of promises of a brighter day just ahead in the international campaign against alcoholism. The congress was declared to have been the greatest gathering of opponents of rum ever held in the world's history.

"Liquor license schemes are not of modern origin," declared Mr. Johnson. "They go back more than 4000 years to the time when Hammurabi as King of Babylon, realizing the evils of drink, enacted a law through which he hoped to correct these evils by licensing the drink business. He sought to get rid of the evil without getting rid of the drink.

Puts Teaching Into Practice

"Philosophers, chemists, statesmen and lawmakers have been working ever since to try to devise some scheme or inaugurate some system or enact some law that would rid the world of the evils of drink without letting go the drink itself. Hammurabi failed and so have all since his time. We in America finally concluded that 4200 years of failure was enough, and decided to try something else, so we devised the plan of getting rid of the evil by getting rid of the drink and so we have the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition.

"America's stand on liquor started something in nearly every nook and corner of the world. Approximately 700,000,000 people in the world have been taught by their religions for a thousand years that drinking is wrong. Hundreds of millions of Hindus, Buddhists, Sihks, Jains and Animists have been teaching this since their religions were established. Twelve centuries ago Muhammad denounced drinking as something accursed and to this day 250,000,000 of his followers have ruined the drink traffic in remote regions of the world.

"The people of the Orient have been quick to see that with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the United States, the greatest Christian Nation, has not only adopted their original teaching on liquor, but has actually written these teachings into the law of the land."

America Not to Lie Down

Mr. Johnson's final admonition to the foreign delegates was this:

"Go back to your homes and say that America is not going to lie down to be walked over by the offscourings of the former saloon system. Tell the world that America has settled the problem. Say that straight ahead is the only direction that America knows anything about traveling. Say that America is not a crab that crawls backward.

"I believe the day is close at hand when what has happened in America will happen in every part of the world—when the flag of no civilized nation will any longer fly over a brewery, a distillery or a drinking hole."

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Manhattan Executive to Push Traffic Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 24

PLANS for speeding up traffic in the Borough of Manhattan have received an impetus with the return of Julius Miller, borough president, from a trip abroad. Mr. Miller said the first questions to which attention would be given are the proposed vehicular tunnel under the East River, running also part way across the city in Thirty-Eighth Street, and the express motor highway on the West Side.

The proposed vehicular tunnel would run to a rapidly growing section of Long Island City, providing the only crossing of the East River between the Williamsburg and the Queensborough bridges, a distance of several miles.

COLORADO RIVER ACCORD HELD UP BY TWO STATES

Upper-Basin Group Seeking Basis for Arizona-California Compromise

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 24 (Special)—As the second day of the Colorado River Conference closed here, with California and Arizona still unable to agree, an executive conference of the four upper basin states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico—was called with the hope of drawing up a compromise proposal.

The differences between California and Arizona over division of the water allocated the lower-basin states by the compact drawn at Santa Fe in 1922 have held up final ratification and the present conference was called in an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement in order that the compact can be finally approved and put in operation.

Thomas B. Maddock, member of the Arizona delegation, summed up Arizona's stand, saying his State has agreed to postpone discussion of the power question with California and confine the present conference to water division and the formation of a supplementary compact between the three lower states.

Development Prospects Compared

Mr. Maddock dwelt at length on the relative irrigation development and water power possibilities of Arizona and California in support of the former's contention that it is en-

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

North Station Street Widening Favored Before Commissioners

Planning Board Chairman Says That Proposed Avenue From Charles River Dam Will Aid Traffic Entering and Leaving City

Approval was given today before the board of street commissioners to the proposition to widen Causeway Street and to extend and widen Nashua Street to the Charles River Dam which is the Boston end of the northern artery. The entire proposition is not to cost more than $1,000,000 which the city of Boston was empowered by the last Legislature to raise by bond issues either inside or outside of the debt limit as Mayor Nichols may decide.

The plan for this completion of the northern highway in Boston was formulated by the Metropolitan Planning Board of which Henry I. Harriman is chairman. The Boston & Maine Railroad Company before the Legislature advocated the improvement and obligated itself to sell to the city land in front of the North Station in Causeway Street and in Nashua Street sufficient to widen these thoroughfares to not less than 100 feet and to extend Nashua Street through its abandoned freight sheds and yards. The road will sell the land, it is understood, at one-half of its assessed value, or $580,436 in all.

Part of Loop Highway

Before the Legislature the officials representing the road indicated that a new railroad terminal station and train sheds will be built at Causeway and Nashua Streets, the site of the old Boston & Lowell station.

Mr. Harriman told the street commissioners today that the widening, repaving and reconstructing of Causeway and Nashua Streets with the wide curved connection from Nashua to Leverett and Charles Streets is a part of a plan devised for a Loop Highway through the eastern and northern sections of down town Boston which the Legislature failed to sanction.

He said that the northern artery has been estimated, though incomplete at present, to be carrying the next to the largest amount of traffic of any of the radial highways entering Boston. The widening of Causeway and Nashua streets together with the construction of the connecting link through the abandoned Boston & Maine freight yards would give in Boston a wide open gateway for the northern artery. All of Boston's business and shopping districts would be opened directly to northerly traffic and the market district and the fruit and produce merchants would be given easy access to the new railroad freight terminals across the Charles River, Mr. Harriman said.

To Aid Freight Handling

The northern highway will be used by the railroad freight interests as soon as their extensions to the north of the Charles are completed, and already traffic by that route has increased greatly, Mr. Harriman said.

Mr. Harriman said that Causeway Street, at a width of 92 feet, as the commissioners propose, will have two lanes of traffic routes with the pillars of the Boston Elevated structure between them. From Causeway and Nashua Streets, thus widened, access to radiating streets leading to every part of Boston will be provided.

Martin M. Lomasney, member of the House of Representatives from Ward 2, one of the original sponsors for the plan, said the widening of these streets with their northern highway connection will revive the declining business in the West and North Ends of Boston and largely increase property values. With the building of a new railroad terminal, other commercial enterprises are bound to follow, he said.

Daniel C. Kiley, realtor, also spoke, urging immediate action by the commissioners.

OVER $1,000,000 IN PROPERTY IS SOLD FOR $91,000

Knight Company Disposes of Manchaug Plant—Mills to Be Put to Use

MANCHAUG, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Practically the entire village of Manchaug was sold at public auction yesterday for $91,000, by the Knight Finance Corporation, on behalf of the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., owners of the three mills and 78 parcels of real estate which included 70 houses.

The houses brought an average of $970, and the three mills went for $23,100. Architects and building contractors who were at the sale said it would cost at least $1,000,000 to duplicate today these properties that sold for $91,000.

Three Mills Sold

Mill No. 1, was bought by George Litchman, a woolen dealer of Woonsocket, R. I., for $9000. Mills 2 and 3 went to W. J. Brady of Uxbridge for $4800, and $9300 respectively.

Mill 1 is a three- and four-story cut granite structure, having a floor area of 125,000 square feet, is equipped with elevators, sprinklers, toilet rooms, fire towers, steam power plant, water wheels, generators, strongly fenced and in fine condition. Included with Mill 1 is a two story cut granite warehouse, built in 1919. All flowage and riparian rights necessary to protect the water for this mill were included in the sale.

Mill 2 is a three story cut granite mill with a one story weave shed and 50,000 square feet of floor space. It is fully equipped and includes several other buildings and riparian rights. Mill 3 is a four story cut granite mill with 125,000 square feet of floor spare and is equipped with elevators and steam power plant.

Four-Family House $400

What was considered one of the greatest sale bargains was a 2½-story, four-family 20-room brick house that went for $400.

Mill 1 is to be put in operation within three months, as a woolen factory, according to the new owner. Mills 2 and 3 which were bought for the Waucautuck Mills of Uxbridge, will be put to some use soon, but just what has not been determined.

The village was founded in 1826 by the B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., for manufacturing purposes and has been rebuilt since. It was a thriving industrial community until 1921 when the post-war collapse forced the closing of the mills, and when employment ceased 1200 of the 1600 inhabitants moved to other places.

Since the mills stopped turning, the Knight corporation has allowed the tenants free use of the buildings.

Bird Garden Built and Equipped at Eastern States Fair Grounds

American Home Makers, Inc., Also Sets Aside Its Entire Area of Two Acres as Bird Sanctuary and to Promote Love for Birds Among Visitors to Exposition

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—The entire grounds of the home department, comprising about two acres, at the Eastern States Exposition, will be developed as a bird sanctuary, with trees, shrubbery, houses and shelters to promote the comfort and happiness of the winged creatures, according to plans adopted by the American Home Makers, Inc., having charge of this division.

In support of this plan and as an object-lesson for all exposition visitors, a bird garden 75 feet square has been built and equipped in a corner of the grounds close to a main entrance.

In this garden are model homes for various kinds of birds, feeding stations, a bird bath, depot for nesting materials and other ingenious accessories. In the center of the plot a fountain plays over a rock garden, and on a 15-foot post in one corner of the inclosure is an apartment hotel with 48 rooms for housing purple martin colonies, with little doors that exclude their bird foes. Similar care is taken in meeting the needs of bluebirds, wrens, robins, swallows, woodpeckers and other prospective residents.

Evergreen Trees

About the garden have been planted many little evergreen trees to give shelter to the birds and charm to the picture and also many kinds of shrubs whose berries are prized by the birds as food. Thirty varieties of trees and shrubs have been planted in this little park, including fir, hemlock, arborvitae; red, white and Scotch pine, mountain ash, cornus. viburnum, barberry, honeysuckle and so on. Between the walks and shrubbery is beautiful lawn, the ground having been made fertile for the cultivation of the flora.

Entrance to the garden is through a white pergola above which runs a tiny windmill, and at the opposite corner, just outside the garden, will be a log cabin where leaflets will be distributed and oral information given. Inside the garden is a long settee where visitors can take notes. Little painted boards posted at the entrance carry a lesson as to the value of birds to the Nation.

This plan is financed by persons who are impressed by the opportunity to cultivate a love of birds and show the people who come by the thousands from many states how they can attract birds to their grounds and protect their gardens from insect foes, while doing their bit to conserve the bird life of the Nation. The bird houses, with their air-cooled spaces and other advantages, and everything else about the garden is of the most up-to-date type, the product of most careful study of the habits and likings of birds.

Planned by Mr. Anderson

The garden was planned and its installation supervised by Charles J. Anderson of 24 Eddywood Avenue, whose work in entertaining birds on his own home grounds has awakened wide interest. Mr. Anderson's zeal—in which his family enthusiastically shares—dates from seven years ago, when his troubles in making a garden caused him to be impressed with the information that coaxing birds into his garden would solve the problem, so far as cutworms and other destroyers were concerned.

Addressing himself to the rôle of host and entertainer of the feathered species, Mr. Anderson became fascinated with the subject and has been able to give practical proof to many other Springfield residents that their gardens may likewise be made bird sanctuaries with a little painstaking care in this connection.

From Springfield his offices as counsel in bird conservation were extended to outside fields, where owners of estates have become interested in the finer details of the subject. So by the most logical course Mr. Anderson was delegated to the more ambitious project of teaching the mysteries of winning favor with the birds to the ever-swelling crowds that attend the big Eastern States Fair.

Modern Homes for Birds Provided in This Reservation

Bird Garden at Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Showing Main Entrance, With Rock Garden and Fountain Beyond and a Bird Apartment House on the Left.

SOUTH AND WEST DECLARED READY FOR NEW PARTY

Farm Revolt Will Not Be Stopped, Williamstown Institute Is Told

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24—A political farm revolt that will set the South and the West against the North and East, the agriculturist against the industrialist, and find expression in the coming presidential election with results that may fundamentally alter the complexion of American party politics was forecast here by representative leaders of the cotton and corn belts, speaking before the Institute of Politics.

The American farmer has reached the stage of dissatisfaction when he will bolt any ticket or desert any party not pledged to redress his grievances, it was asserted, and while some speakers implied that the Democrats will be the beneficiaries of the Administration's rejection of the McNary-Haugen bill, others argued that events will weld the South and West into a new farmers' party.

Clarence Cusley, director of the Texas Safe Farming Association and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding, declared he saw no compromise or way out on the farm issue, which "must inevitably go to the people in political contest."

Place for New Party

Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, editor of Wallace's Farmer, a western farm publication, and son of a former Secretary of Agriculture, declared conservative farmers in the corn belt are attacking the Republican Party and that "there is now a place for a party composed of western and southern farmers, co-operating with eastern laboring men."

George N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture, justified the farmers' grievances, and declared the progress that has been made toward political co-operation between the West and South has been the result of little more than two years of effort, and added significantly "the welfare of agriculture is of far more importance than the welfare of any political party.

"The issue has become political," Mr. Peek said, "because the Administrations since the Armistice have refused to recognize the economic injustice being done the farmer and because the President vetoed a nonpartisan vote in Congress. If it results in sectional strife the responsibility likewise rests with the Administration and its agricultural advisers. There will be an equalization fee in the next Congress, or an equalization flight in the next campaign."

Farmers Seek Share

The rapid industrialization of the United States is being carried on at the expense of the farmer who faces possible submergence in industrialization now proceeding, it was asserted. The farms have lost 3,000,000 people in the last six years and since 1921, speakers declared, the farmers investment has shrunk about $20,000,000,000, or one third its total appraisal. These conditions are note temporary, it was asserted, but are expressed in the fact that the farmers are not getting their fair share in the national income.

The Government, Mr. Wallace declared, has given Labor the Adamson Act and immigration restriction; the railroads an Esch Cummins Act; industry a Fordney-McCumber tariff, "and yet Mr. Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill, the same week he signed the bank bill and raised the tariff on pig iron 50 per cent."

Finally, the speakers at the conference expressed the belief that present leaders of the farm organizations behind the McNary-Haugen bill will not accept the so-called "Administration farm proposal" given out from the President's summer residence in the Black Hills.

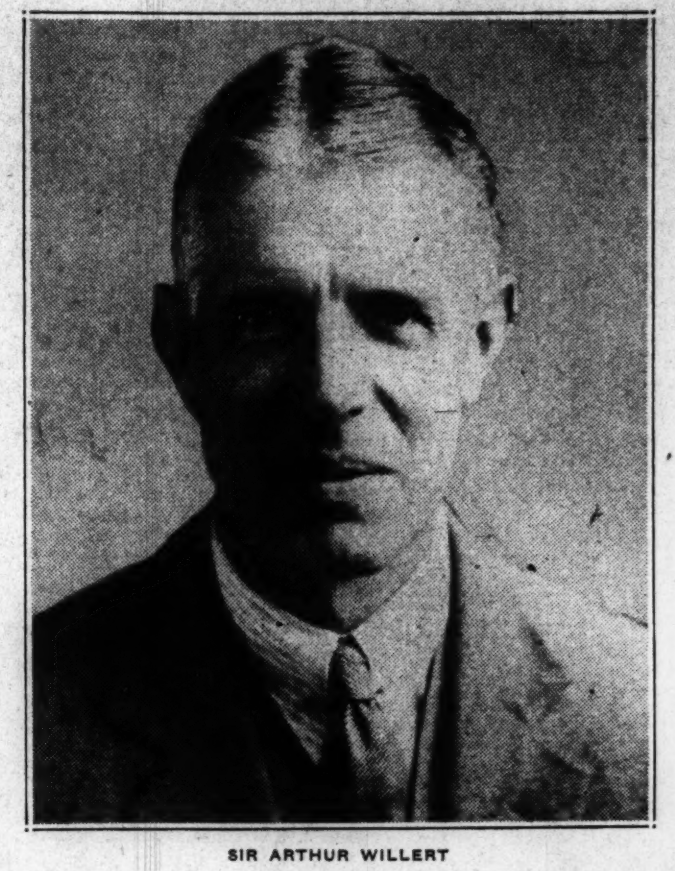
"This year," said Mr. Wallace, "I have been astonished at the frequency with which conservative farmers make such a statement as follows: 'I was raised a Republican and have always voted the Republican ticket, but—' And they go on to enumerate their particular grievances and what they intend to do about it.

Co-operating With Labor

"There is a place for a party composed of western and southern farmers which will co-operate at times with eastern laboring men to ask

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 5)

Williamstown Lecturer



SIR ARTHUR WILLERT

INDUSTRY HEADS OF NEW ENGLAND GOING TO SCHOOL

Short B. U. Course Offers Theoretical and Practical Study of "Big Business"

In line with the campaign being waged for the promotion of New England industries, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Boston University College of Business Administration, co-operating, will conduct an executives' training conference at the College of Business Administration from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, it announced.

A series of forenoon meetings at the university, afternoon trips of inspection to near-by industrial plants, and evening conferences at the University Club has been arranged.

The institute will be conducted in two divisions, each meeting for the most part separately. One will consider the problem of production and the other will study distribution. The first will be directed by L. S. Harding of the Associated Industries and Prof. Ralph G. Wells, head of the management department, B. U. College of Business Administration, while the latter will be conducted by E. Grosvenor Plowman of the Associated Industries and Prof. Oscar T. Smith, head of the sales department, College of Business Administration.

Many Lines Represented

The conference will be attended by industrial executives from all lines and from all parts of New England, with already approximately half a hundred registrations.

The program will include addresses by leaders in various industrial fields at the evening meetings. Registration of those attending will take place Monday morning at 9:30, and sessions will open with a discussion of master planning and merchandising. After luncheon both production and distribution groups will go to Framingham for a trip through the Dennison Manufacturing Company's plant.

Tuesday's sessions will be separate, the production division considering planning and production control, and the distribution division taking up analysis of present market and planning of sales campaigns. After luncheon the former will visit the Heywood Wakefield Company in Wakefield, and the latter will inspect the Hood Rubber Company's plant in Watertown.

Plant to Be Inspected

Cost reduction and expense control and forecasting and quota maintenance will occupy the two divisions respectively on Wednesday, followed by a joint trip through the plant of the Norton Company in Worcester.

On Thursday standardization and quality maintenance will hold places on the production division program and broadening of market and selling improvements will fill the forenoon session of the distribution division. The former will visit in the afternoon the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the Mystic Iron Works and the Merrimac Chemical Company's plant, while the distribution men will visit the United Drug Company.

Personnel and wage policies and customer relations are on the programs of the two groups for Friday, these sessions all being scheduled to be held at the recreational center of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, which will be inspected.

TAX RATE TO STAND

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—The tax rate for this town will continue at $30 on $1000 valuation for the coming year, as the result of a vote taken at a special town meeting last night, appropriating $58,000 from the town's excess and deficiency account toward the budget.

CANCELLATION SUSTAINED

The Board of Appeal under the motor vehicle liability insurance law today sustained the Globe Indemnity Company in its cancellation of a policy issued to Maj. Henry L. Norton of Winthrop, finding that the cancellation was reasonable and proper, and that Major Norton is not a proper insurance risk.

Airfield Is Lighted by Hum of Engine

Drone, Caught by Amplifiers, Throws Switch—No Other Sound Can Do It

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The noisy hum of an airplane 1000 feet in the air closed the switch that lighted a bank of flood lights at Bettis Field, McKeesport, in the first demonstration of the sound-sensitive automatic lighting agency developed by T. Spooner, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

The device, in effect uses the drone of the airplane to control electric energy. From a tiny current at first this controlled energy is increased in power by amplifiers until it is strong enough to throw a good-sized lighting switch.

A loudspeaker operated reversely is the "ear" of the mechanism. Laid on its back it gives the apparatus a directive effect with reference to noises from above. A microphone completes the auditory section. Passing through several amplifiers the impulse then passes through the time-limit relay the last step before the current automatically throws the lighting switch. The time-limit relay prevents operation of the apparatus by any noise other than the continuous hum of an airplane.

The switch locks automatically and the lights remain on until it is thrown by a field attendant.

JAPANESE TOURISTS ON TOUR OF BOSTON

Also Visit Harvard and Other Points of Interest

Arriving in Boston yesterday from Niagara Falls a group of 23 Japanese tourists today visited the Art Museum and Harvard University, as well as other points.

The party, since leaving Yokohama, Japan, has been traveling for 26 days. They landed in the United States at Seattle, toured the Yellowstone Park, and stopped for a short while in Chicago. After leaving Boston they will go to New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Washington before starting westward again.

The Japanese Travel Bureau has had charge of the arrangement of the tour. The party is to be back in Yokohama in another month. They will sail from San Francisco.

LIGHT PATRONS GET DISCOUNT

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Sharing its prosperity with 63,000 customers, the Hartford Electric Light Company will give a 40 per cent discount on October bills. The board of directors has authorized the discount as a "customer's dividend" the amount involved being about $200,000.

A New Idea in Schools!

A ROOM in which a Roman would have felt at home—for the Latin class; an Elizabethan room where Sir Francis Drake might have told Queen Bess about the Golden Hind—for English literature recitations; the New England town meeting idea carried out in the forum! More about this unique new high school in Jackson, Mich.,

Tomorrow
on the Arts Page

CITY'S TAX RATE PLACED AT $30; REDUCED BY $1.80

Drop Due, Says Mayor, to Less Expense, More Revenue and Low Valuation

LARGE SAVINGS MADE BY CONTRACT TEAMING

Largest Decrease Since 1899, but Does Not Meet $4.20 Made in 1885

Boston's new tax rate for the fiscal year is $30 according to an announcement made by Mayor Nichols today. This is a drop of $1.80 from the 1926 tax rate and is the first marked downward movement in tax rate reduction since 1899 when it dropped from $13.60 to $13.10. This is the largest tax-rate drop since 1885 when the rate was reduced $4.20, or from $17 to $12.80.

Mayor Nichols said that the reduction is due to reduced expenditures, to increased revenues and with the smallest increase in valuations since 1921.

The veto of a 1928 school surplus which the Mayor and two minority members of the school board said did not belong in the 1927 budget, cut the rate over 10 cents.

An analysis of items entering into city maintenance discloses that savings of approximately $400,000 have been realized in 1927 in the hire of teams and trucks from outside contractors, in the purchase of motor equipment for the fire and public works departments, and in the amount of the special 10 per cent tax which in recent years has been levied in connection with loans issued outside of the debt limit of the city.

City Debt Increase Explained

The Mayor points out that part of the reduction in city maintenance is due to a curtailment in the pay-as-you-go policy in street reconstruction, which the city was forced to make as a result of the reduction made by the Legislature in the tax limit request of the city. The reduced tax limit allowed little for street repairs. In recognition of the pressing need for street repairs a loan of $500,000 was made available.

An increase of close to $500,000 in city debt requirements may be attributed he says, to several factors largely beyond the control of the Mayor. The tendency on the part of the Legislature to shorten the term of municipal loans, the large amounts borrowed in recent years outside the debt limit of the city for street widenings, and for other items of permanent nature have made it necessary, it is explained, to provide additional appropriations to meet debt requirements.

School maintenance requirements, as finally fixed by the school committee, says Mr. Nichols, show an increase of approximately $641,000 over similar requirements in the previous year, despite the cut of $200,000 caused by the Mayor's veto. Chapter 314 of the Acts of 1925 authorized the school committee to appropriate within the years 1926 to 1929, inclusive, $10,000,000 for additional land and new school buildings.

Under the provisions of the act the amount to be included in the tax levy of each of the four years was fixed within certain minimum and maximum limits. The minimum fixed for 1927 was $3,500,000 and, since, in the opinion of the schoolhouse department, this amount represents the limit of possible expenditure by the department during the year, this figure rather than the maximum $4,000,000 authorized by law was included in the tax levy for 1927.

Employee's Retirement Fund

Under the provisions of the Boston Retirement Act, the Mayor points out, an amount known as the pension accumulation fund must be appropriated each year to meet known liabilities and to provide a reserve for the retirement of city and county employees. The requirements for the current year, as determined by the Retirement Board, are $72,000 in excess of the requirements of 1926. This excess is entirely beyond the control of the Mayor, since it is determined under statutory provisions by actuarial experts.

"Despite the fact that our share of the State tax in 1927 remains the same as that in 1926," says the Mayor, "the tax warrants received from the State this year show an increase of approximately $365,000 over those of the previous year. This excess may be allocated directly to three items coming within the control of the Metropolitan District Commission. Appropriations during the current year for Metropolitan Park purposes total $1,225,789.21, and are approximately $30,000 in excess of similar appropriations in 1926.

"Boston's share of the cost of construction of the River Street Bridge, extending over the Charles River between Brighton and Cambridge, has been fixed at approximately $140,000, and is included in this year's tax levy. Under the terms of the act authorizing the construction of the Southern Traffic Artery, there is included in this year's tax levy, approximately $260,000, representing Boston's share of the first year's cost of construction of this highway.

"Boston as the center of the Metropolitan District is each year called upon to levy increased amounts for improvements within the Metropolitan area. Whether Boston's share of the benefits which may be said to accrue from these improvements is in direct proportion to the share of the expense which it bears is a matter of conjecture.

Low Increase in Valuation

"Included under the heading of revenue are the following items:

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 4)

SINN FEINERS WILL NOT ENTER FREE STATE DAIL

Miss McSwiney Declares de Valera Has Disgraced Himself—Situation Uncertain

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 24—The future of the Cosgrave Government depends on the result of the two by-elections today. If the Government loses, the Dail will be summonded and either an immediate general election held or Thomas Johnson, Labor Party leader, will be elected president of the executive council. There is just a possibility—seemingly very remote—that an effort will be made to elect Eamon de Valera to that office by obtaining the support of a number of the present Government's followers.

So many surprising things have happened during the past few weeks that one cannot rule out even this contingency. Determined efforts have been made to induce the six recalcitrant Sinn Fein members of the Dail Eereann who still remain outside the House to take the oath and occupy their seats, and it is reported that the overtures have been seriously considered by some of them. The success of these efforts is doubtful but if they did succeed, it would put an immediate end dthe the Cosgrave government.

Situation Is Fantastic

The six non-members are Austin Stack, Dr. Madden, Prof. Arthur Clery, Mrs. Cathal Brugha, Oscar Traynor and David Kent. Their entrance to the Dail would give the Opposition a majority of five exclusive of the doubtful John Jinks.

Although as the Sinn Fein party admits, the present political situation is fantastic, it is "becoming a little clearer." There seems to be no indication that there can be an effective coalition to replace the Cosgrave administration, should it resign. The triple alliance of labor, Fianna Fail and the National League is already dissolved with its component parts, as the only thing they had in common was the desire to oust the Cosgrave government. Neither Capt. William Redmond, leader of the National League nor Mr. Johnson are prepared to indorse Mr. de Valera's avowed intention to abolish the oath if he gets into power. Mr. Johnson bluntly says that the Labor Party has no intention whatever of putting Mr. de Valera into office, deciding a week ago not to support Mr. de Valera if he is nominated as president.

"To do so," says Mr. Johnson, "would be to nullify our attempt to bridge the gulf that has divided the Nation into two fiercely contending sections with such disastrous results."

Captain Redmond also denies that the National League made any bargain with the Fianna Fail or Labor and under no circumstances would the Irish Nationalists help Mr. de Valera into power, and they would strenuously oppose any effort to alter the Constitution.

Sinn Feiners Not to Enter

Meanwhile rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, The Christian Science Monitor representative is assured that the six Sinn Feiners intend to stay outside the Dail. They declare they will neither take the oath nor recognize the Free State Parliament. They admit however, that the public mind has been so shaken with surprises and that political morality has been so lowered that explicit statements are necessary.

The Sinn Fein leader, Miss Mary McSwiney, declared that the bitterest thing they had encountered since the treaty itself was that a man whom they revered should have "so disgraced himself" as to take the oath as Mr. de Valera and his party had done. Mr. de Valera admits that what he did was contrary to his declared policy and explicit pledges, and was a step painful and humiliating to them all.

He declares, however, that it was their duty to take such a step even although it could easily lower the standard of public faith which at present was by no means high. According to him unless they had gone into the Dail all thought of securing Irish unity and independence by peaceful means would have to be abandoned and the only alternative would have been armed revolution.

Critics of Mr. de Valera, commenting on his statement, say that it is a pity he did not realize all this in 1922 and save the country much waste of life and treasure. As President Cosgrave points out, Ireland today would be one of the most prosperous nations in Europe if it had not taken the Republican leader five years to do the right thing even if he did it in the wrong way.

MR. BALDWIN RETURNS HOME

Sympathetic Reference Is Made to First Visit of a British Premier Overseas

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 23—Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, returned this afternoon and was received at Waterloo Station by the members of his Cabinet still in London. The Premier's three weeks' visit to Canada was the first paid by any Prime Minister of England while in office to any overseas Dominions, and his home-coming afforded an occasion of much sympathetic reviewing of Commonwealth relations. It is felt that the equality of political status now shared by the Dominions with Great Britain renders imperative more frequent personal contact between the chief ministers of the state.

The Times says: "It is almost a corollary of the new imperial system that while the Government at Whitehall conducts the major share of the Empire's relations with the other powers, every opportunity should be given the peoples overseas to realize that it is being conducted by men whose aims for the Empire are worthy of their trust."

The Daily News says: "Mr. Baldwin has done good service abroad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGION CONVENES

WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 24 (Special)—At the annual convention of New Hampshire department of the American Legion and its applied societies, Mrs. Irene M. Walbridge of Peterborough was nominated for national president of the Legion auxiliary. Mrs. Walbridge is State president now and is widely known.

Governor Spaulding, Senator Moses and others will address the Legion and the Grand Army tomorrow. In his address to the auxiliary Commander Oscar P. Cole of Berlin sounded a note of warning against radicalism.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy; cooler tonight; Thursday fair; fresh northwest winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair; strong northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, probably showers in eastern Maine; Thursday fresh to strong northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	64	Memphis	64
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	56
Boston	65	Nantucket	70
Buffalo	54	New Orleans	78
Calgary	48	New York	68
Charleston	82	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	56	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	64
Des Moines	54	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	62	San Francisco	58
Galveston	76	St. Louis	58
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	48
Helena	48	Seattle	60
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	84
Kansas City	60	Washington	72
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:14 p. m., Thursday, 10:52 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:03 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Hollis—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"Secret Service Smith," 8:15.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5, Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE IN CONVENTION

Members Consider Questions of Professional Ethics at Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24 (Special)—The Commercial Law League of America, now holding its thirty-third annual convention here, went on record as protesting against the adoption of the proposed additional canons of ethics of the American Bar Association.

A resolution which was adopted by the convention after considerable debate, read as follows:

"Be it resolved by the Commercial Law League of America that on behalf of the members of the league whose interests are so vitally affected by these proposed canons of the American Bar Association, that the president of the Commercial Law League be directed to appoint a special committee to prepare a suitable memorial to be submitted by the Commercial Law League to the American Bar Association protesting against the adoption of these canons, and that the Commercial Law League define the code of ethics between members of the league with each other and the members of the league—lay and legal members—with their organizations."

George Wentworth Carr of Philadelphia was appointed chairman of the special committee, which is expected to offer the memorial to the convention for adoption this afternoon.

Lawyer's Responsibilities

J. Purdon Wright of Baltimore, chairman of the special committee on ethics of the league, in presenting his report to the convention declared that "the professional services of a lawyer should not be controlled or exploited by any lay agency, personal or corporate which intervenes between client and lawyer."

Mr. Wright's report said that a lawyer's responsibilities and qualifications were individual. "He should," he said, "avoid all relations which direct the performance of his duties in the interest of such intermediary. The relation to the client should be personal and the responsibility should be direct to the client."

In regards to bonding the fidelity or integrity of the lawyer Mr. Wright said that "lawyers should not pay for nor permit others to secure their employment or offer their services by giving or procuring bond to insure the faithful performance of their professional obligations."

Another section of the committee's recommendation is that "The lawyer should not stir up litigation nor solicit nor permit to be solicited for him any professional employment, nor sanction the exploitation of his services by any one." Self-advertisement was branded as commercial and as tending to lower the sense of professional dignity.

Following the presentation of Mr. Wright's report, Charles A. Boston, of New York, chairman of the committee of ethics of the American Bar Association, reviewed in detail the history of the formation of the canons of ethics for the bar and the canons of ethics for the judiciary which were premulgated by The American Bar Association. He then explained the proposed canons, with particular emphasis to those relating to bonding attorneys and sharing professional fees with intermediaries.

Teaching of Commercial Law

The committee on education in its report presented by Edwin A. Krauthoff of Kansas City declared that a canvass of the law colleges of the United States had disclosed that most of them complain of crowded courses of study, with definite curricula arranged one or more years in advance, and for these reasons they explained their inability to accommodate or allow time for proposed lectures on the practice of commercial law.

The only conclusion the committee could draw from these experiences he declared, was that "the deans of many law colleges to whom the offers of lectures was submitted have no adequate conception of the value of the lectures, and, perhaps in a few instances harbor prejudice against anything practical or commercial being taught in the law school." Recommendation was made that considerable missionary work be done among the deans of various law schools.

Smaller Telescope to Do Work of Largest by New Discovery

Change in Design of Mirror Is Claimed to Enable Astronomers to Get Same Results With Instrument of 60 Per Cent Less Size

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Astronomers have discovered that in making the world's largest telescope they made it much larger than was necessary.

The 100-foot dome which houses the 101-inch mirrored telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory, above Pasadena, could just as well have been only 40 feet to house an instrument approximately 60 per cent smaller, according to Dr. G. W. Ritchie who designed the record star gazing apparatus. The smaller size, he said, would have been equally effective.

The discovery will have no effect on work now progressing on Mt. Wilson, Dr. F. G. Pease of the observatory staff, said after receiving information of the new finding from Dr. Ritchie.

Practical importance of the discovery lies in the greatly reduced possible cost of constructing still more powerful telescopes, Dr. Pease said. A model embodying the new plans, has been constructed and named the "aplanatic telescope." Like the large Mt. Wilson instrument, this is of the reflector type in which a mirror takes the place of some of the usual lenses. A concave mirror reflects the starlight back toward the star to a smaller mirror from which it travels back again, through a hole in the larger mirror, to the eye of the observer. The designers found a new method of making the mirrors, thus reducing the length of the telescope. In the model, the mirror is about 16½ inches in diameter, though the entire telescope is less than four feet long.

Dr. Pease has suggested plans for an instrument with a 300-inch mirror to cost approximately $12,000,000.

Dr. Michelson to Resume Studies on Speed of Light

CHICAGO (AP)—Prof. Albert A. Michelson, physicist of the University of Chicago, who recently measured the speed of light at 186,263 miles per second, will continue his studies in California next month.

Two large, specially constructed mirrors, one on the summit of Mount San Jacinto and the other about 80 miles away on Mount Wilson have been installed for the tests. Last year, Prof. Michelson conducted his experiments in the same region with the mirrors about 22 miles apart.

The experiments to be conducted next month are in the nature of a verification of his previous figures. Flashes of light are sent from one mirror to the other and the speed is measured by the physicist with a delicate instrument known as an interferometer.

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NEW FORD PLANE HAS RIGID TEST

Ready for Mr. Byrd at Curtiss Field "Few Hours" After Leaving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—A new Ford-Stout all-metal, 10-passenger monoplane, flown from Detroit a few hours after it had been turned out of the Ford plant at Dearborn, has arrived at Curtiss Field, and will be used by Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd to take the French Minister of Commerce, Maurice Bokanowski, to Toronto.

M. Bokanowski as French director of aviation, was official host to Commander Byrd in Paris just after the trans-Atlantic air flight, and when Commander Byrd learned that the French minister wanted to be in Toronto on Aug. 24 for the opening of the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, and that a delayed start from France appeared likely to defeat this purpose, he began to make plans to aid his onetime host.

Commander Byrd got in touch with Edsel Ford, who is to be one of the backers on the proposed South Pole exploration trip, and learned from Mr. Ford that the latest Ford-Stout all-metal monoplane was just reaching completion at the airplane factory. The flying machine was turned out from the factory at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon. It was subjected to a hasty but successful test flight, after which William B. Stout, several Ford officials and the pilot, Harry Brooks, took off for Buffalo. In the meantime a telegram was dispatched to Buffalo to have the field illuminated. Through a misunderstanding the message was sent to Cleveland and that field was lighted all through the night, while the airplane made a landing on the Buffalo field in the darkness. Heavy weather prevailed at Buffalo, but the airplane later took off, reaching Curtiss Field yesterday at noon.

On the trip to Toronto Commander Byrd will act as "flight host" to M. Bokanowski and Mr. Brooks will be at the controls.

ZAGLUL PASHA HAS PASSED ON

Egyptian Premier Noted for Opposition to British

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 24 (AP)—All the government offices were closed today, owing to the passing on yesterday of Zaglul Pasha, Nationalist leader and president of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies.

Said Zagloul Pasha, attracted wide attention by his militant agitation for the complete independence of Egypt after the World War.

Expressing his dissatisfaction with the British protectorate over Egypt early in the war, Zagloul Pasha, although he remained quiet during the struggle, gathered about him a great secret organization which was backed by strong Turkish and other elements.

Zagloul Pasha's arrest was accompanied by riots in Cairo and Alexandria, which were renewed from time to time.

The Nationalist leader went to London in 1920 and after conferences was offered large concessions amounting almost to the freedom of his country, except in the matter of British control of its foreign relations and British garrisons to protect the Suez Canal. Zagloul rejected the offer, demanding complete independence.

In the first general elections in January, 1924, the followers of Zagloul won a decisive victory. He became Premier and in the selection of his cabinet named men who, for the most part like himself, had suffered imprisonment or deportation for their political opinions.

The Zagloul Government resigned in November, 1924, when the British, to enforce indemnity demanded for the assassination of Major-General Sir Lee Stack, Sirda of the Egyptian Army, seized the Egyptian customs.

Significant Songs for Church Services

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Text from the Scriptures. Music by Elisa M. Young. Medium Voice.
CALL THE LORD THY SURE SALVATION 50
Text by James Montgomery. Music by Beatrice Macgowan Scott. Medium Voice.
THY PRESENCE, LORD DIVINE . .50
Text by Robert Allen Scott. Music by Ad. M. Foerster. Medium Voice.
PEACE, BE STILL 60
Text from Matthew 7, Mark 4. Music by Ina Rae Seitz. Medium Voice.

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TEXAS COTTON GROUP TO HOLD FOR PRICE

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 24 (Special)—Voicing opposition to such farm relief measures as the McNary-Haugen bill, members of the Farmers' Marketing Association of America have decided to hold their cotton this season for a minimum of 25 cents a bale unless changing conditions warrant a higher figure. This was agreed upon at a meeting at which a committee of farmers and bankers was appointed to assist in financing such members as needed loans to hold their cotton for the agreed minimum. The committee, which is already at work, announced that little difficulty is expected ample "Southern" money for holding the cotton.

Almost unanimous approval was given statements by George B. Terrell, state commissioner of agriculture and other leading farmers and bankers to the effect that the planter, aided by the co-operation of the business men must act for himself independently of any legislative measures for his relief.

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BENGAL DETENUS TO BE RELEASED

Governor Makes Statement at the Opening of the Legislature

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24—Sir Stanley Jackson, opening the Bengal Legislative Council, said that he hoped that by the end of the year nearly all the revolutionary detenus would be released, "provided no untoward event occurred and conditions at present prevailing in Bengal continued and the conduct of the released justifies the action taken." Since the end of March, 30 out of 70 had been freed.

The Governor, referring to the legislative program, said that the Education Bill was not quite ready, but the need for dealing with popular education was obvious. While, in the last six years, the Government's annual expenditure on university education had increased by £180,000, the contribution to primary education had remained stationary.

Discussing the proposed no-confidence vote on the ministers, the Governor said: "My duty is quite clear. In the case of an adverse vote, I shall accept the decision, and it may be necessary to prorogue to enable me to fill the ministers' places."

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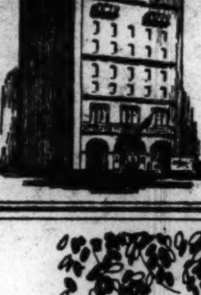

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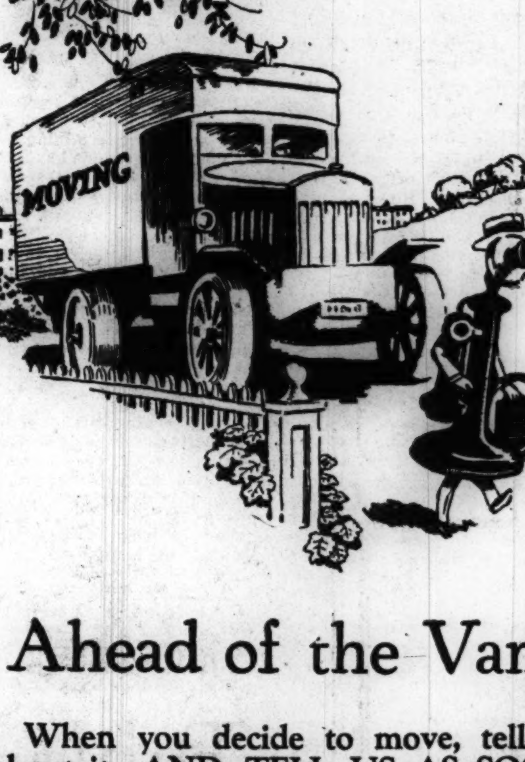

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

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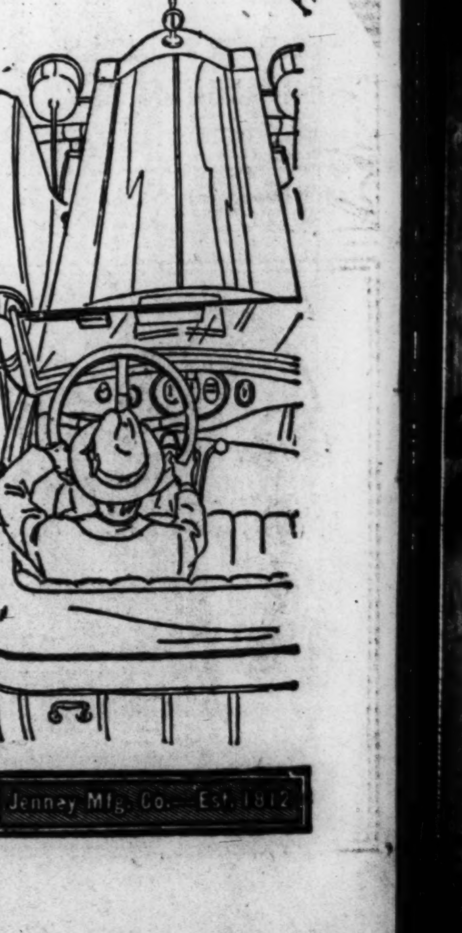

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COL. LINDBERGH WELCOMED BY HIS HOME STATE

Lands on Minneapolis Field and Rides in Procession to St. Paul

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24 (Special)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh came back today to the state of his boyhood days, his home town and the "neighbors."

Minnesota's greeting was different from that accorded the transatlantic flier in France, in England, in Washington and New York. It welcomed him as the son of Charles A. Lindbergh, its war-time Congressman, as one of its own.

Little Falls felt proud as its "boy" set foot again on Minnesota soil. Little Falls was the home of Representative Lindbergh and there the son lived until 1921 when at the age of 19 he set out on the path which led him to world prominence.

Greeted by Mother

The first to greet the flying ace on his arrival at Minneapolis today was his mother, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, who arrived from Detroit at the personal invitation of Mayor George Leach to join the flag-bedecked city in its welcoming celebration.

Twenty-five thousand troops from Fort Snelling at the airport, a squadron of 14 military planes piloted by officers of the 109th Aero Squadron of the Minnesota National Guard as an escort, and a parade to the Minneapolis city limits where the welcome of St. Paul took up the story of welcome.

Late in the afternoon Colonel Lindbergh gave a three-minute talk over the WCCO radio station. In the evening he attended a dinner in the Saint Paul Hotel. There he received a gold medal as a gift from Minnesota at the hands of Gov. Theodore Christianson. A second medal, a token from the country of the colonel's forebears, was presented by Nils Leon Jaenson, Swedish consul.

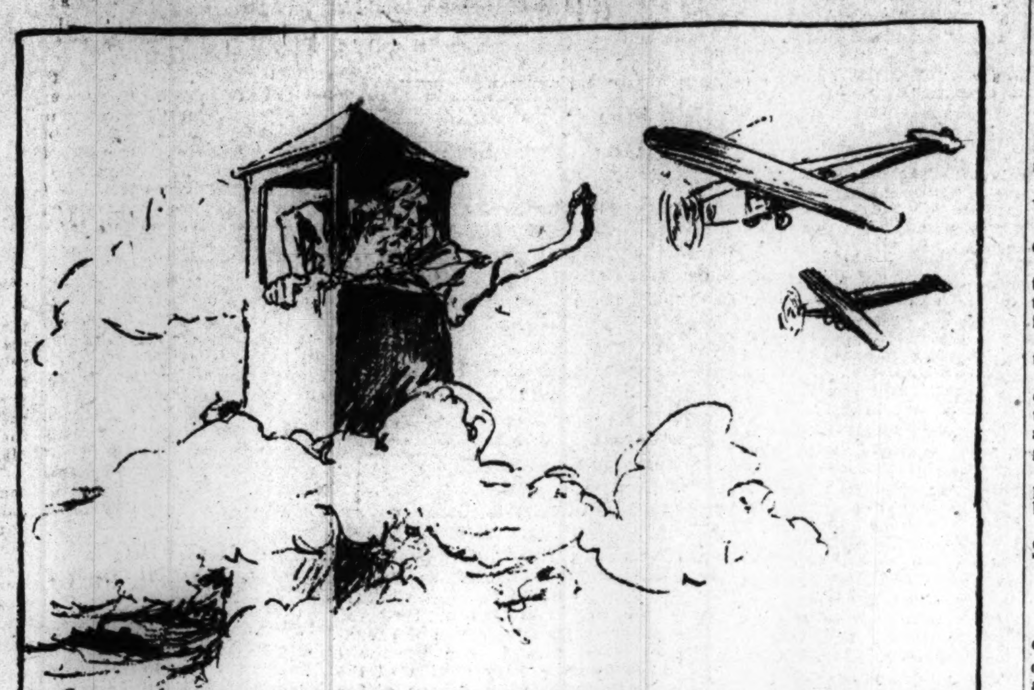
Goes Home Tomorrow

Colonel Lindbergh will take off tomorrow for Little Falls. When he lands his plane in the home town that afternoon he will find his first automobile in the town square.

The city of 6000 is making preparations to handle a crowd of many more thousands. Preceding its hero's arrival there will be a parade in which 600 school children will march in honor of the celebrated alumnus of its high school. A 21-gun salute will hail Lindbergh and at the fair grounds where the principal ceremony will be held, there will be speaking by Governor Christianson and Mayor Austin L. Grimes.

Every business house and residence in the city is being decorated. Huge welcome signs have been placed on Main Street. A budget of $5600, representing a per capita levy of $1, is being collected for street decorations. Hundreds of people from various sections of the State have wired for reservations, and all spare bedrooms are being dusted.

"Caution"



Filling Two Chairs With One Man Is Indiana State House Problem

Mr. Miller, State Superintendent, Refuses $9000 Salary of Mr. Miller, City Superintendent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24 (Special)—Two chairs on the State Board of Education with but one man to fill them present a unique problem in legal arithmetic which is disturbing the Indiana State House.

Gov. Ed Jackson holds that Charles F. Miller is now Superintendent of Schools of Indianapolis. Mr. Miller readily admits it, yet claims he is State Superintendent of Public Instruction as well. Each office entitles him to a seat at the council table of the State Department of Education.

Lawyers are trying to answer the question as to which superintendent he is, or both. Meanwhile those who see the humorous side of it forecast a rare episode in state educational proceedings at the next meeting of the board in event Mr. Miller, sitting at the head of the table exofficio as state superintendent, finds it necessary to make talk with Mr. Miller, city superintendent, or if a new appointee should try to slip into one of the vacant chairs.

The Governor's View

In the Governor's view, sustained by the opinion of Arthur Gullium, Attorney-General, the office of state superintendent has been vacant since Mr. Miller was sworn in as the Indianapolis school head.

The Indianapolis place has a salary, if Mr. Miller would only accept it, nearly double that of the state superintendent's. But Mr. Miller says he will take no part of the $9000 a year ordinarily paid by the city and will be content with the $5000 paid by the office to which he was elected, thereby remaining, as he believes, state superintendent and a mere advisor of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners.

A court decision may be required, if Governor Jackson pursues his announced intention to appoint a successor and Mr. Miller remains firm in his literal interpretation of the law that the office can be vacated only by impeachment, resignation or demise.

Holds Office Is Vacant

The Attorney-General has advised the Governor that since the Indianapolis superintendent is elected by the local board, with a provision for salary, employs and discharges teachers, and supervises the entire school system, and in the state law governing the school corporation, is described as an officer who shall take oath, Mr. Miller relinquished his state office by accepting the Indianapolis appointment. A constitutional prohibition operates aganst the holding of two "lucrative" offices under the State.

When Mr. Miller determined to accept the Indianapolis superintendency he sought in several conferences with Governor Jackson to obtain a promise that his assistant, Fred T. Gladden, would be named to succeed him as state superintendent. The Governor took the position that the duty of choosing a successor was his and not the superintendent's, and after each conference he announced that until he had Mr. Miller's resignation there was no vacancy.

The Governor still is without the resignation, but he believes Mr. Miller quit without formal notice. Mr. Miller is sure he did not quit and is equally positive that he will not abandon the two-year $5000 job working for the State to take a four-year $9000 place with the city. He prefers both jobs for the smaller state salary, so that he may be sure his program in the State Department is carried out.

PARIS HANDLES DISORDERLY MOB

Disturbances Follow on News of Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 24—Everything is calm in Paris today, following the disturbance last night over the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. It was the Communists who organized the manifestation on the Grand Boulevard despite the government order forbidding it. The Communists were able to muster more than their own forces. They were joined by thousands of persons who normally would have had no connection with them. It would be easy to exaggerate the disturbances. They did not in fact amount to much. The public authorities provided adequate defenses, and at various points of the city where clashes occurred they remained masters of the situation.

There were numerous casualties and hundreds of arrests.

The worst feature of this ebullition was not the attempt to form a barricade in the streets with kiosks, vehicles and uprooted trees. It was a deliberate pillaging of the stores. There was the usual contingent of malefactors who saw an opportunity for wholesale robbery and general unlawful behavior.

It is a pity that many respectable people associated themselves with the riffraff, but this fact in itself is a guarantee that last night's scenes have no real political or social importance, for the genuine manifestants cannot again be induced to march. The chief storm centers were between Porte Saint Denis and the Place de la Republique. Shops were looted in the Boulevard Sebastopol and barriers constructed. The authorities, however, managed to break up the group formations.

The thoroughfares leading to the Amercian Embassy were blocked, but indeed no serious attempt was made to reach the building. In the Champs Elysee there were insignificant incidents. The routes to Montmartre were guarded but violence was only episodic. The mob was driven into the working class quarters, notable to the Boulevards Exterieurs and Bastille. The whole affair was an emeute without any special consequences.

REDWOODS TO BE PROTECTED

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—With the intention of setting aside 45 acres of redwoods for perpetual use as a public recreation center, a committee of Santa Cruz residents has signed an option on a 370-acre ranch within five miles of the city.

REICH-JAPANESE PACT'S TERMS ARE PUBLISHED

Relations of Countries Restored to Pre-War Status—Chief Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The substance of the new treaty of commerce and navigation between Germany and Japan recently concluded at Tokyo was made known here today with the receipt of the text of an official statement of the Japanese Foreign Office, outlining the scope of the treaty.

The treaty was signed at Tokyo on July 20, but has not yet been ratified by either government. According to Japanese procedure the treaty will have to be approved by the Privy Council and signed by the Emperor before becoming effective, while in Germany is required the sanction of the Reichstag.

According to the official of the Japanese Foreign Office, the treaty covers the following points:

1. Mutual freedom of residence, travel, commercial and industrial intercourse.

2. Most favored nation clause treatments mutually assured.

3. Equal treatment to vessels and exclusion of the coastal trade from the most favored national clause treatment.

4. Mutual exemption from transit duties and excise.

5. Treaty text to be prepared in Japanese, German and French, the last-named language to be made the standard for interpretation of the article.

6. The term of the treaty is three years and can be extended by six months.

7. The exchange of ratification will be effected in Tokyo.

8. Besides the treaty, a memorandum was exchanged regarding the import by Japan of German dyestuffs.

9. The dyestuff agreement provides:

(a) Japan will import 65 kinds of dyestuffs enumerated in a table.

(b) In the event of Japan coming to produce dyestuffs not included in the table they will be added to the items listed.

(c) The import of dyestuffs will be through Kobe and Yokohama only.

(b) This dyestuff agreement is to come into effect simultaneously with the enforcement of the German-Japanese treaty of commerce and navigation.

The official text will not be made public until final ratifications have been exchanged.

STATE TAX OFFICIALS TO MEET IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24 (Special)—The New England Association of State Tax Officials will hold its annual meeting at the Eastland in this city, Nov. 17 and 18. Frederick S. Jordan of Portland is president. The tentative program includes a session devoted to a review of the 1927 tax legislation of the states represented, Mr. Jordan to speak for Maine, Henry F. Long for Massachusetts, Lawrence F. Whittemore for New Hampshire, Edwin M. Harvey for Vermont, Zenas W. Bliss for Rhode Island and William H. Blodgett for Connecticut.

Mexican Industrial Expansion Is Object of Unique Campaign

State Display of Imported Goods to Be Made in Large Cities—Official Believes It Will Promote Mexican Manufacturing

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence) — Betterment of industrial Mexico is the aim of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which has just completed a full collection of foreign-made products, which are imported to this country in great quantities to compete with local goods, to be displayed throughout the entire Nation.

The products were acquired by commercial attachés in various countries of the world and shipped to the Secretariat for mounting in display form. The snowing of the articles, most of which are American manufactured, is expected to increase interest in and quality of similar Mexican-made goods.

The display will be immediately shown in this city first, then moved to various centers of Mexico, where the particular products are manufactured. Complete information has been compiled with the collection, concerning the making and labor methods used. It is expected to show Mexican industrial operators their waste and inferiority, thereby offering them a chance to better products and allow them to compete with foreign factories.

All forms of iron goods, soaps, agricultural implements, chemicals, hats, clothing and paper are among the exhibits, with complete data concerning the making of each.

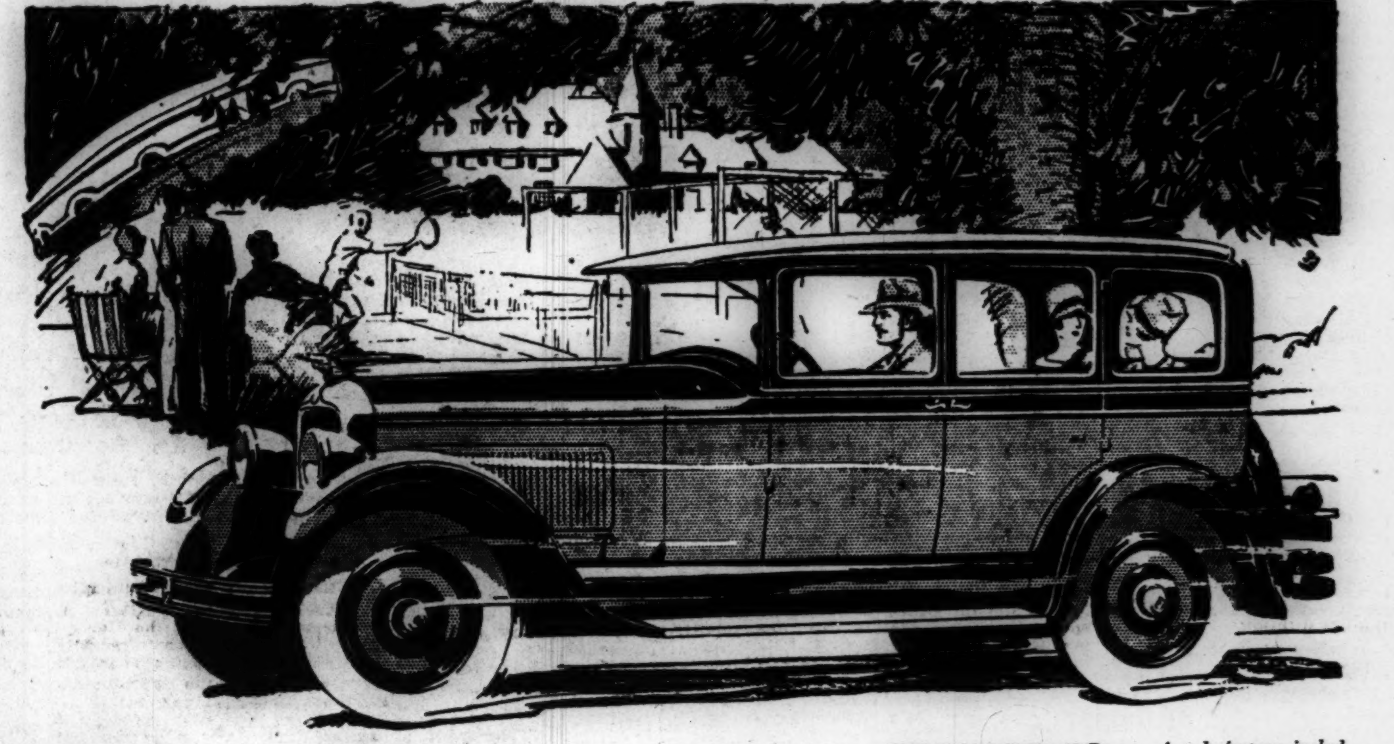
FRENCH AIR LINES MAY BUY AMERICAN MOTORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—French manufacturers and operators of air lines have taken much interest in American planes and engines since their recent performances in transoceanic flights, according to the automotive division of the Department of Commerce.

Two French aerial transport companies, operating without government subsidy and therefore free to purchase their planes and engines in the international market, have shown great interest in the type of engine used in these recent flights, says the weekly bulletin of the division. "These companies," it states, "are inviting bids on planes for carrying passengers, mail and express, and quotations will be received by the automotive division and transmitted to the inquirers through our Paris office."

STUDEBAKER



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The Commander $1495

f. o. b. factory, including front and rear bumpers, shock absorbers, etc. — more than $100 in extra equipment without extra cost.

Costs $2500 LESS than any other car of equal power!

Acclaimed "the greatest post-war achievement of automotive engineering," the path of the Studebaker Commander is strewn with accomplishments . . . 5000 miles in less than 5000 consecutive minutes . . . 33 national hill climbing records ... an average of 17¼ miles to the gallon in 61 gasoline tests!

Now, The Commander sets an unparalleled record for value at its new, low One-Profit price—$1495, which includes more than $100 in extra equipment.

Only seven American cars equal The Commander in power—and they cost from $4,000 to $10,000. No wonder The Commander is outselling the combined total of all other cars in the world of equal or greater rated power. *Drive a duplicate of the world-record car.*

$100 worth of extra equipment without extra cost

All Studebaker models have more than $100 worth of extra equipment, including front and rear bumpers; shock absorbers; engine thermometer and hydrostatic gasoline gauge on the dash; and coincidental lock to ignition and steering. Equipment also includes 4-wheel brakes; disc wheels; full-size balloon tires; no-draft ventilating windshield (exclusively Studebaker); oil filter; automatic windshield cleaner; rear-vision mirror; rear traffic signal light; cowl lights and two-beam acorn headlights, controlled from steering wheel.

NEW LOW PRICES

The Dictator

	WAS	IS
Sedan (4-dr.) plush	$1245	$1195
Sedan (4-dr.) mohair	1335	1295
Victoria	1325	1295
Coupe, *for 2*	1245	1195
Coupe, *for 4*	1345	1295
Roadster, *for 4*	1295	1245
Duplex Phaeton	1195	1195
Tourer, *for 5*	1165	1165
Tourer, *for 7*	1245	1245

The Commander

	WAS	IS
Sedan	$1585	$1495
Sedan, *Regal*	1710	1625
Victoria	1575	1495
Victoria, *Regal*	1645	1625
Coupe, *for 2*	1545	1495
Coupe, *Regal, for 4*	1645	1625
Roadster, *for 4*	1675	1595

The President

	WAS	IS
Sedan, *for 7*	$2245	$1985
Tourer, *for 7*	1845	1795
Limousine	2495	2250

Erskine Six

	WAS	IS
Custom Sedan	$995	$965
Sport Coupe, *for 4*	995	965
Coupe, *for 2*	945	895
Sport Roadster, *for 4*	995	965
Tourer	945	915

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In Our Annual August Sale

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One all linen damask cover, and six napkins. Six choice patterns.

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Usually 9.00

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SUPREME COURT GETS TENNESSEE "GAS" LAW CASE

State Disputes Ruling That Price Control Act Is Unconstitutional

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24 (Special)—Determination of Austin Peay, Governor, to check alleged "extortionate" prices of gasoline in Tennessee, has caused the State to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of three Federal judges, that the State Gasoline Price Control Law is unconstitutional.

The judges by their ruling, virtually said that a state has not the right to pass such a law, fixing the price of a commodity and acting in restraint of trade. Those who heard the case were Judge Charles V. Moorman, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Louisville; Judge Xenophon Hicks, Knoxville, and Judge John J. Gore, Nashville, both of the United States District Court. They held the law violated the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The judges granted writs to four oil companies, restraining state officials from prosecuting the oil companies for violating the state statute.

The Tennessee law, recommended in Mr. Peay's opening message to the General Assembly, provided for a state division of motor fuels, operating under the State Department of Finance and Taxation, to license dealers in gasoline and to set a "fair price" for motor fuel. The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, the Texas Company, the Pan-American Petroleum Company and the National Refining Company of Memphis, obtained temporary injunctions.

The three judges held that there was no justification for the Legislature to pass a law fixing the price of one commodity while many other commodities were equally as indispensable to the welfare of the people of the State.

"Other commodities, as well as gasoline, are assuredly affected in a sense with the public interest; they are furthermore exposed in their distribution and sale to the evils which are declared to exist in the gasoline business," the opinion declared. "They are all related quite as intimately with the commerce of the State and likewise with the welfare and comfort of the citizens of the State as gasoline. This statute makes no distinction between those who are seeking to suppress and those who are seeking to foster competition, the wrong-doer and the innocent, it 'spreads an all-inclusive net.'

Referring to the alleged monopoly on gasoline, the judges said: "We cannot concede that a purpose, however beneficient, may be effected by unconstitutional means."

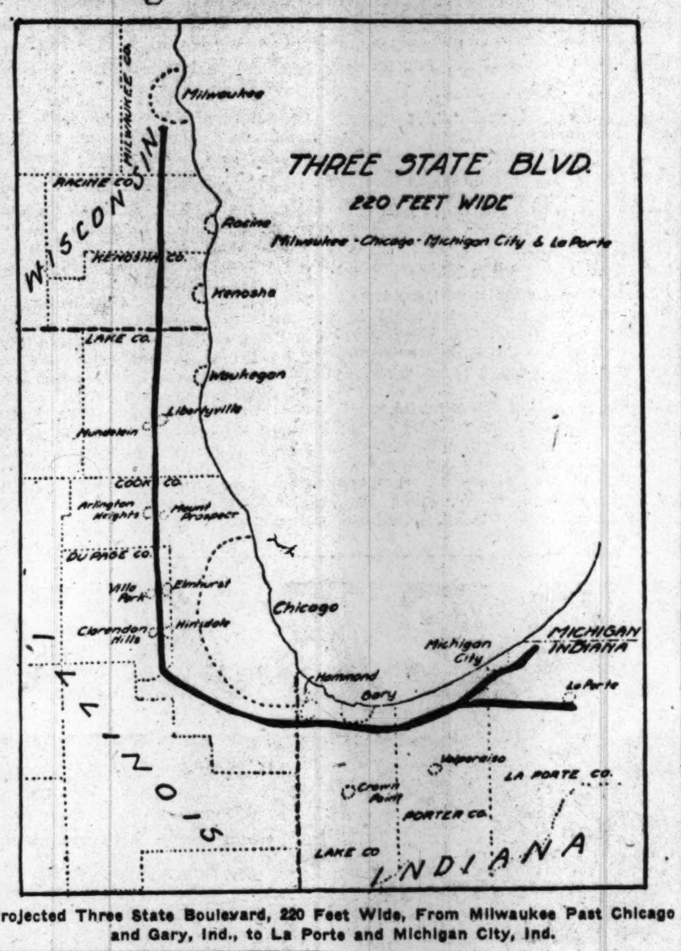
Three-State Boulevard Planned to Take Traffic Around Chicago

Tree-Lined Highway From Milwaukee to La Porte, Ind., Is Designed to Be 220 Feet Wide When Finished and to Avoid "Stop and Go" Jams

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—With a broad boulevard running in a giant L around Chicago, leaving the city completely out of its route, but embracing three states in its course, the Chicago region is taking definite steps to solve some of the problems of tight traffic which motorists face when they near the Nation's second largest city. Municipal, county and state authorities are co-operating in the enterprise.

Getting Around the Traffic Problem



Projected Three State Boulevard, 220 Feet Wide, From Milwaukee Past Chicago and Gary, Ind., to La Porte and Michigan City, Ind.

A tree-planted highway, 186 miles long and 220 feet wide, is designed to relieve congestion by drawing off through traffic. Three-fourths of this traffic, it is estimated, must now work its way past the "stop-and-go" signals of the Chicago boulevards, which at one point carry 68,000 vehicles a day, according to a police count. The proposed belt highway passes the city about 12 miles from its business center. It would begin at the edge of Milwaukee and extend to La Porte and Michigan City, Ind.

Regarded as Assured

The project is regarded as assured by the Regional Planning Association which reports that 80 per cent of the property owners along the proposed path have promised gifts of the land needed. Beginning of the official acceptance of these gifts was marked recently when Cook County accepted about 10 miles of contributed ground near Chicago. Gary, Ind., has also accepted a strip of the way.

Real estate owners have been quick to realize that such a boulevard will boost the value of their property, said Robert Kingery, manager of the Regional Planning Association. Along some of the way, where the exact location is not yet decided, two groups of land owners are found competing for the privilege of having it run through their holdings, both groups pledging to give the land needed.

How to finance the undertaking is a practical question answered by its sponsors who advise building the road in strips, completing about a third of the width at a time.

Will Build in Sections

"We expect to feed it slowly enough so as not to have it too serious a burden at any time," said Mr. Kingery, who is in touch with county and state officials of the many governmental units concerned. Possibly only 20 feet of pavement will be needed at once, he said. He estimates it will take between five and ten years to finish the 40-foot pavements or their equivalent from end to end.

Although designed for the most practical purposes, the Three States Boulevard is intended to be as beautiful as it is useful. "Don't call it a pavement," said Mr. Kingery. "It's to be a real boulevard with park spaces running through its entire length." The unusual width of the thoroughfare makes this possible. Forty-foot strips will be allowed for one-way traffic, and intervening space will be saved for trees and shrubs. On one stretch of the proposed route, where two rows of fine trees are already growing, the plan is to divide the hard surface into three sections, leaving the trees untouched.

"Forestway" Also Planned

The progress of the boulevard project, begun less than a year ago, shows what deep roots the broad boulevard idea has taken in the brief span of its growth, Mr. Kingery observed. Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, the three states joining their forces to make the boulevard, have been dealing in terms of wide rights of way for only a few months. Yet the present project finds county and state officials as well as property owners, virtually agreed that the community welfare demands planning of the region's development for the good of the greatest number.

The Three States Boulevard is the first unit of a "carefully thought out program of wider rights of way," Mr. Kingery added.

The Regional Planning Association, looking many years ahead, visions the need of a system of wide roads around Chicago, and regards this highway as the backbone. Before many years it expects to see a "Forestway" flung around the city, a wide swath of tree-lined roadway linking the Cook County forest preserves that now lie like a chain of isolated islands enclosing a sea of population. This forestway would measure 660 feet in width, and contain within its bounds paths for motorists, hikers and horseback riders, adding one more means of circulation to the system of roads proposed for the whole region.

Subway Model Will Cost Chicago $25,000

Miniature of Long-Debated Project Designed to Win Support of Public

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—To build a picture of a hole in the ground, the City Council finance committee here has allotted $25,000 to M. J. Faherty, president of the Board of Local Improvements. This cavity is to be a miniature of the subway which Chicago has been talking about for 25 years or more. Mr. Faherty believes that if the subway can be visualized, court fights will be simplified and public interest given impetus.

The subway model is to be complete in every detail, showing two stations and the tube between. It will be 50 feet long and five feet wide, displaying tracks and electric trains that run like holiday toys. The tube will also show sewers, water pipes and electric conduits.

"We expect to use this model for the trial of the case in court," said President Faherty, "so that we can show the opposing lawyers just what we are talking about. That will obviate much pointless controversy due to misunderstandings. We found that a similar model in the Wacker Drive improvement project cleared away opposition in short order.

"Then we will place the model on exhibition somewhere for the public to see exactly what is proposed. We do not plan anything in the way of suggesting possible routes for the subway, but just a section to show what it will look like.

"It is expected the model will be completed in six months."

With the Libraries

New Fields of Service for the American Library in Paris

Paris
Special Correspondence

STABLES situated at the rear of the American Library in Paris will be turned into a reading room for the American Legion while that body is here for their convention, according to a statement made by the director, Burton Stevenson, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Former horse stalls will become attractively decorated alcoves with tables and reading lamps for the ex-soldiers, Mr. Stevenson said. He added that two other reading rooms would be established at points convenient for the members of the American Legion. Books, magazines and newspapers will be available. The day of the horse-drawn vehicle is passing in this city and the stables attached to the building occupied by the library have stood vacant for some time. In the annual report of the library, published this year, reference is made to the fact that the work has increased so much that larger quarters are now needed. The hope is expressed that some day a new building, constructed specially to house the library, may be erected.

Special Law Book Catalogue

The activities of the library are expanding rapidly. For instance, the library has now undertaken to catalogue all American law books in Paris, so that professor or student, American or Frenchman, can be told at once where any particular subject can be found, in what book and in what library. As large a law library as possible will be assembled by the American Library. Many important books, however, will remain in other institutions. It has been also suggested that a department will be created where photographs of rare books and manuscripts will be kept for reference purposes. Miss Frances Sims of Denver, Colo., has now joined the staff and will be in charge of collecting the information for the catalogue.

Another new member to join the staff—whose presence indicates the extension of the library's work—is Miss Helen Ward, formerly with A. P. Dutton Company, publishers. She has an exceedingly interesting job, namely, of increasing the scope of the permanent exhibition of the latest American books. It was Mr. Stevenson's idea about a year ago that the library could be of service to American publishers, and the publishers to the library. He stated that 90 publishers are now co-operating. They send over a list of their forthcoming publications. The American library here selects those books it believes would most interest persons in France. If a publishing house desires to send books other than those asked for, it may do so.

For Possible Translation

These books from the American publishers remain a month in a room set aside to exhibit them. They go then to the general shelves of the library. Sometimes such a special exhibition is held as that which has only just been opened. It covers the latest books dealing with American poetry and drama. Of such value is the permanent "Exhibition of Current American Literature" that French publishers are beginning to send representatives regularly to see what is being brought out in America which might be acceptable for translation. Booksellers, too, are using the exhibition as a help in deciding what books might most profitably be ordered. Students and many other different classes of readers visit these shelves in order to keep au courant with the new American books. As a result the number of publishers in touch with the library is constantly augmenting. Mr. Stevenson told the Monitor correspondent, incidentally, that this library was the only one in the world engaged in this special field.

One more phase of the American library endeavor which merits mention at this time is the enlarged distribution of books across two continents. Scarcely more than 10 years old, the library has gradually become the distributing center for American books in many European countries, and in Egypt, Persia and Turkey. Libraries, colleges and educational institutions in such varied cities as Bucharest, Dorpat, Munich, Belgrade, Athens, Assiut and Constantinople apply to the American Library in Paris for books. As far as possible these requests are complied with. The requests are sent on to the American Library Association and to the Bureau of International Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Thus the American Library in Paris has become a sort of literary clearing house for most of Europe and part of Asia and a point in Africa.

Desert Aid

Pasadena, Calif.
Special Correspondence

A MOVEMENT is being furthered here for the erection of a fountain, to occupy a prominent place in some busy section of the community, in remembrance of the activities of Lou Westcott Beck and his dog, "Rufus," who are reputed to have rescued nearly 300 persons in the desolate places of the Southwest desert.

Dr. T. H. Agnew in addressing a meeting of the Women's Humane Club here, told of an experience in which Mr. Beck and Rufus lost their way and were almost famished before discovering water and a trail out of the wastes. Thereafter, for years, he and his dog made regular trips into the desert, erecting signs, burying food for travelers who crossed the region, and guiding lost people from the wastes.

Dr. Agnew stated that Rufus, believed to have been a cross between a Newfoundland and an Alaskan sled-dog, was equipped with a two-quart water bottle and other necessaries when he accompanied his master on their expeditions. Similar in many respects to the Saint Bernard dogs of the Alps, Rufus would scout within half-a-mile of his master and would bark when he made his "find," bringing Mr. Beck to the assistance of lost wayfarers.

Mr. Beck was directly responsible for urging the Government to appropriate the first $100,000 for the erection of signs in the deserts, making the areas accessible and safe to travel through.

IN A letter accompanying a contribution to the Sundial, A. T. S., Lansing, Mich., who has been a regular contributor, tells of the pleasure it has given him to write for this column. "I wish, indeed," he adds, "that more people realized their similar opportunities. I am not persuaded that the contents of the paper would experience improvement thereby, but I do know that such persons would individually derive much satisfaction and pleasure from the feeling of participation and partnership in its activities."

FROM Pasadena, Calif., comes a contribution by C. E., who tells of the return of a brooch which had been missed by its owner after attending Commencement Day exercises. The finder, as described by the writer, "confidently accepted this lost article as a 'trust' until the day she so happily returned it to the rightful owner after a year's inquiry for her."

SUMMER TERM SAVES NEW YORK SCHOOLS $450,000

13,000 Pupils Will Maintain Grades Who Otherwise Would Have Repeated

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Summer sessions in elementary and junior high schools will save the City of New York approximately $450,000 if figures of past years can be relied upon to show the percentage of children attending these classes who can maintain their grades during the winter term from September to February, according to Robert J. Hubbard, assistant director of extension activities of the Board of Education. Certificates have been awarded to 13,598 children in the elementary summer schools.

In the junior high schools 3163 students took 4770 examinations, some students being examined in two and even three subjects, and 3720 certificates were earned. This means that approximately 2500 junior high school students will enter higher grades in the fall, Mr. Hubbard said.

80 Per Cent Pass Tests

According to last year's figures about 11,000 elementary and 2000 junior high school students of these groups will be able to maintain themselves in their advanced grades during the coming term. Since, according to the auditor's statistical report of school costs for 1926, the cost per year for each child is $86, the education of these 13,000 children for one-half year would be $559,000. The cost of the summer session, including 48 manual training and homemaking classes, but not including the cost of the senior high schools, which are still in session, was about $120,000, which means that the city saved close to $500,000 on the education of these 13,000 children.

There were originally 19,069 children enrolled in the grammar grades, according to Mr. Hubbard. Of these 2487 failed to attend the necessary 27 sessions, but 80 per cent, or 13,598, or the remaining pupils passed the final tests in arithmetic, geography, history and English, including spelling, dictation and grammar.

Save Taxpayers' Money

The senior high school students are now taking their examinations, as their session closes Friday, Aug. 26. There were 23,816 students in these schools, Mr. Hubbard said, during the first quarter of the session, but on July 20 elimination tests were held and 2287 students were eliminated as being unfit to carry on the work. The reasons for this were to save taxpayers' money and to give those that remained more individual attention. The policy of the regents' examinations will be followed, and wherever there is a subject for which the board of regents does not offer an examination, it will be covered by certain city-wide tests, which are given simultaneously in all the summer high schools.

Grades obtained in the examinations held by the board of regents may not be used in competition for State university scholarships, but can be applied toward a regents' academic or college entrance diploma.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE ON MEETINGS FORMED

Organization of this year's committee on meetings and assemblies of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been practically completed, with Maynard Hutchinson of Newton as chairman. Members of the committee include J. Weston Allen, H. Gregory Allyn, Ralph Eastman, Charles P. Garvin, Earl Manning, W. C. Mattox and James P. Munroe.

Preliminary plans of the committee for the assembly luncheons of the chamber have been outlined and call for a fall series of eight luncheons, starting Oct. 20 and ending Jan. 5, to be followed by a winter series, all being held in the main dining room of the chamber at 12:30 p. m. Persons of national reputation will speak at these luncheons, and topics of timely interest, as well as economic and business subjects, will be discussed. All luncheons are to be on Thursdays except when circumstances compel other days.

CHILDREN'S LECTURES TO PORTRAY ANIMALS

Animal and bird life in Yosemite National Park will form the subject of a motion-picture lecture at the Children's Museum of Boston, in Jamaica Plain, next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Bears, chipmunks, deer and elk will be depicted. A mother grouse, water ousel, robins, fly catchers and baby thrushes, also will be shown. Miss Pearl Bragdon of the museum staff is to give the lecture.

The 3 o'clock stories for next week will be as follows: Monday—"Tree Friends" to be given with lantern slides; Wednesday—Chinese folk stories with slides showing Chinese life and scenes; Friday—"Queer Animals," (illustrated).

SAFETY CAMPAIGN TO AID CHILDREN

Boston Automobile Club to Back Movement in State

Plans for a safety campaign throughout New England during Sept. 12-24 were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the safety committee of the Boston Automobile Club at the Hotel Statler. The Club will have the co-operation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Safety Council, and the Governor's Safety Committee.

Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner, and Charles Harding, street commissioner, both promised their support and agreed that the campaign would center on teaching children to observe safety precautions. Mr. Harding announced: "We are going to put on a big street parade with the school children taking part."

Lewis E. MacBrayne, manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, urged that the towns and cities of Massachusetts co-operate with Boston. Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, urged the necessity of teaching drivers to go slowly on good roads as well as poor ones for the sake of safety. It was announced that the campaign would begin on Sept. 12.

PLANT CLOSED FOR REPAIRS

BRISTOL, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Notices that the plant, with the exception of the ball department, would close at noon Aug. 27 and not resume operations until Sept. 6 were posted at the New Departure Manufacturing Company here today. The ball department, which has a small personnel, will be shut down from Sept. 2 to 6. The announcement says that the closing had been decided upon to make necessary repairs. About 4500 persons are employed.

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CHICAGO FUND ASSURES CITY ITS ORCHESTRA

Popular Subscription Totaling $30,000 in Sight—Artists to Get Pay Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, faced with disruption because of the association's inability to meet the wage scale demands of the musician's union, has been saved for another season, at least, by a popular subscription fund of $30,000. Out of this fund the musicians will receive the raise from $80 to $90 in the minimum scale which they demanded.

James C. Petrillo, head of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, has announced that the fund was approaching the goal and he believed that it would exceed the quota set up. The union has signed a contract with the orchestra association and the Chicago Daily News has guaranteed the fund, he said.

Believes It Precedent

"This is the first time as far as I can learn that a popular subscription has been used to augment the income of an orchestra," said Mr. Petrillo. "Naturally we are pleased that the whole affair has been ended successfully. Even with this increase the musicians in the Chicago Symphony will be getting less money than they could earn with moving picture theater organizations."

As a result of the financial aid from the outside the orchestra association is going ahead with its plans for its thirty-seventh season. Subscribers have been notified that the season will start Oct. 14 and continue for 28 weeks. Conductor Frederick Stock is expected to call the first rehearsal for shortly after Sept. 1.

Chicago Opera News

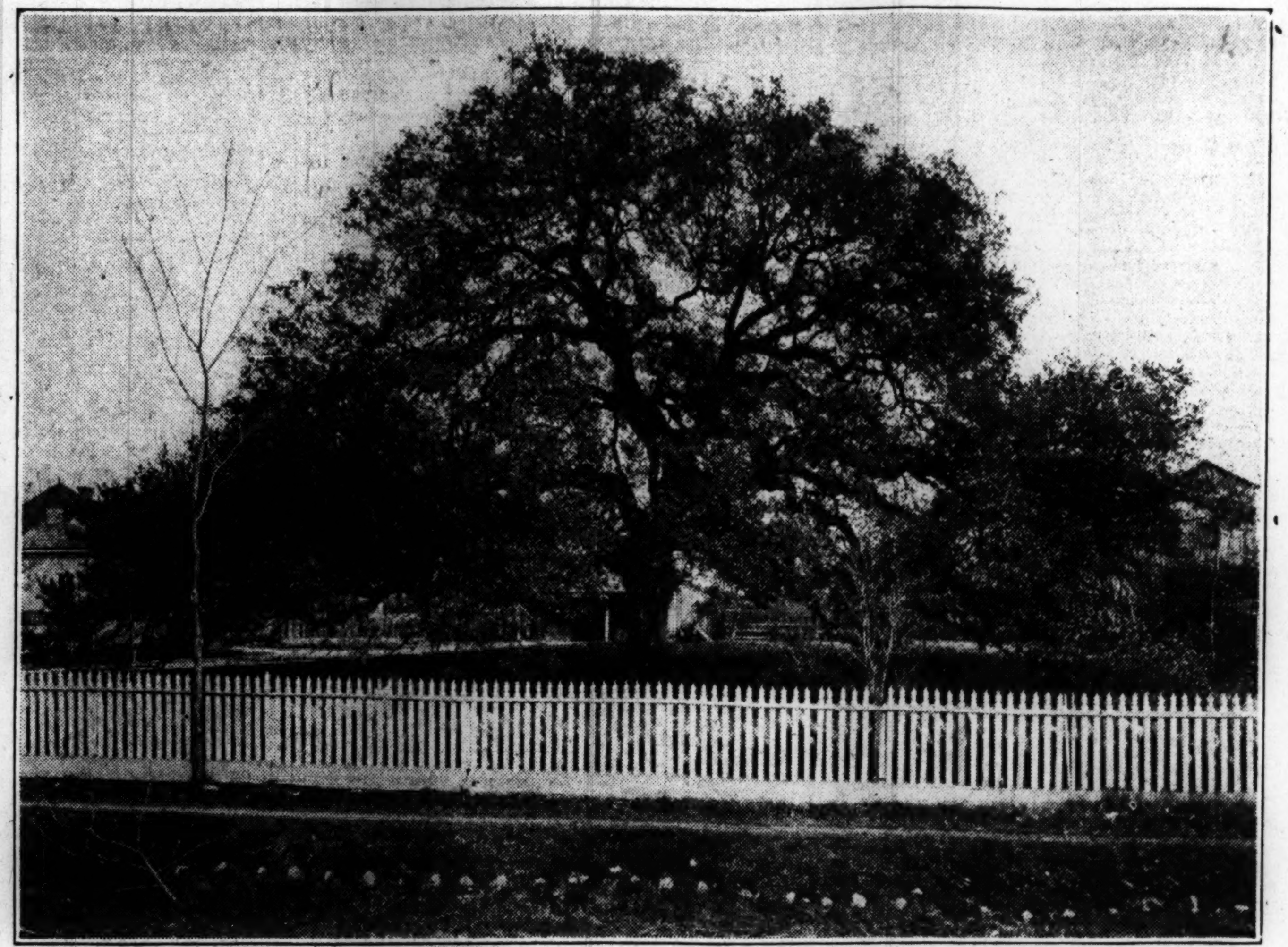
CHICAGO (AP)—Green Bay, Wis., and Petoskey, Mich., rather than Munich, Paris and Berlin, are supplying the Chicago Civic Opera Company with its new voices.

Herbert M. Johnson, manager of the Chicago opera, announcing today the signing of six new singers for the coming season, emphasized that all are American born and educated, and that only two of the six have had any European experience.

"It is significant," he said, "that each year we recruit more and more American singers and fewer foreign artists. Not only that, but they have been trained in this country. We are achieving independence from European musical influences.

New artists who have signed contracts for the season opening Nov 3 are: Leone Krause, dramatic soprano; Chase Baromeo, basso; Olga Kargau, soprano; Elinor Marlo, mezzo-soprano; Lucille Meusel, soprano, and Della Samoiloff, soprano.

Leafy Peace Tent of Indian and Pioneer



Photograph by The Elliotts, Austin, Tex.

The Treaty Oak, Austin, Tex., Which Poets, Editors and Public-Spirited Citizens Seek to Save for Historic Reasons, Is on Ground Now Highly Valuable for Building Lots. This Magnificent Forest Giant Was 65 Years Old When Columbus Came to America and Has 120-Foot Spread of Limb.

Saving the Treaty Oak of Texas a Widespread State Movement

Venerable Forest Patriarch, Which Has Seen Indian Ceremonies and Five Centuries of Growth, Is Now in City Lot, Dependent on Friends

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence

THE famous Treaty Oak in Austin, Tex., is at present the object of vigorous efforts among poets, editors, and public-spirited citizens of the Lone Star State to interest all Texas in saving the tree as a historic relic.

This venerable patriarch of oaks stands near the banks of the Colorado River in the capital city and has been owned by Mrs. Walter H. Caldwell for 45 years. Now that the lots upon which it stands have become valuable city property, estimated at $6000, the taxes are becoming burdensome to her but she does not wish to sell the lots for building purposes because this would necessitate the cutting down of the tree. It has been suggested that post cards of the tree be issued and sold until the tree "pays for itself," then a deed of the property be made to some civic or historical organization that will preserve the tree for its historic value.

Five Centuries Old

Botanists of the University of Texas have estimated the age of the Treaty Oak to be 500 years. According to this calculation, it was a well-formed tree 65 years old when Columbus came to America. Its spread of limb measuring 120 feet is considered the greatest of any tree on the American continent. It has a symmetry more beautiful than any other widespreading tree. Even though one limb, heavy with the sweet sap of 500 springs has weighed down to the earth, and another, broken during a windstorm, sprawls upon the ground, it has kept its well-rounded contour. Strong, rugged, dignified, it braves the gusty winds of winter, while spring finds it housing innumerable songsters tenderly and efficiently. All during the long hot summer it furnishes shade as in the days of Indian councils and when autumn comes with its purple haze of Indian summer it lifts its arms in mute thanksgiving.

Under the Treaty Oak the Comanche and Tejas Indians observed yearly ceremonies, traded and held powwows. It was a central landmark for the Southwest and the meeting place for tribal festivities as well as for war councils. When Stephen F. Austin, according to his father's desire, established a colony on the banks of the Colorado River, he found it expedient to make peace with the Indians. It is claimed by some that this treaty was enacted under the leafy boughs of the Treaty Oak and that it defined the boundary line of the white settlement at a line running north and south from the tree's trunk. This treaty was in book form. One of the prize poems kept by the Indians and the tree came to be known as the Treaty Oak.

Efforts for Preservation

In July, 1926, a poem entitled, "The Treaty Oak," by Mary S. Fitzgerald of Tyler, Tex., appeared in the Poets' Scroll published at Howe, Okla. She suggested a special issue of this poetry magazine containing poems destined to arouse Texans to a sense of the patriotic duty of preserving the tree. Two other women, Mary Kate Hunter of Palestine and Ethel Osborn Hill of Port Arthur, Tex., joined enthusiastically in the project. (All three have poems in the special Treaty Oak Edition of the Poets' Scroll besides fostering patriotic feeling and responsibility among clubs and other organizations throughout the State.) Miss Vivian Richardson wrote an illustrated article for the Dallas Morning News in defense of the oak. This was reprinted in pamphlet form and widely distributed. E. A. Townsend, editor of the Poets' Scroll, offered a number of cash prizes in order to secure poems for the special edition of that magazine, and poems poured into the editorial office. The special Treaty Oak edition of this magazine for April contains only poems on the Treaty Oak which are to be published later exemplifying the dignity of the famous old oak follows:

THE TREATY OAK SPEAKS

By Hazel Harper Harris

Oh, not for beauty's sake do I invoke
 Your help that I may stand with surging thrill
A living monument of towering oak,
 Where Colonist and Indian pledged good will.
No, not for beauty's sake, though I have stood
 Outlined against five hundred summer skies
While prairie winds untied my cloud tulle hood
 And dipped it in a pot of sunset dyes.
Nor yet for duty done, though I have spread
 My brooding boughs above small, timid fawns
In April rain, and I have comforted
 Sky travelers en route for southern dawns.
If all the red birds that have built their nests
 Within my arms, snug, brown twig-fashioned rooms,
Should come on homing wings, their scarlet breasts
 Would smother me like gay pomegranate blooms;
And if on some sweet windy day in Spring,
 My bluebird children should come home to me,
My arms would tremble with their mothering,
 And every branch would boast a fleur de lis!

If I were needed now to make four walls
 For one more Texas home, I would be glad
To give my life where humble duty calls;
 If I could make a chair for one wee lad,
With new red paint to make him cherish me,
 Or else a cradle for a baby's bed,
Oh, I would give my life so willingly,
 And feel with that old patriot who said
His whole regret was but one life to give.
 I am not needed for these home-sweet deeds,
My one important task is so to live
 That I may satisfy more spiritual needs.

Oh, let me lift my heart in living wood,
 That men in seeing me may pledge again
A sweet, enduring sense of brotherhood
 In every treaty made with other men.

Who knows when guarding angels hovering near
 May seek a ladder in my lifting boughs,
And come to make a sleeping Jacob hear
 The voice of God renewing sacred vows;
And he, awakening with quickened grace,
 Will raise his pillowed head from stony sod,
And say, "The Lord is surely in this place,
 This is none other but the gift of God!"

CANADIAN TRADE ACTIVE

The close of midsummer finds business in Canada in excellent condition according to the monthly summary issued by the Bank of Montreal. Crop prospects are especially favorable. The wheat crop for all Canada being estimated on July 31 at 357,367,000 bushes compared with an estimate of 316,960,000 bushels at the corresponding date in 1926. A large field and fruit crop is expected.

Russia Seeks to Modernize Its Iron and Steel Industry

Soviet Engages United States Engineers to Help Rebuild and Adapt War Material Plants to Meet Farm Needs —Three Great Centers Are Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Soviet Russia is literally beating its swords into plowshares, according to H. J. Freyn, president of an engineering company bearing his name, which has just signed a contract with the Moscow Government to aid in modernizing its iron and steel mills.

The contract, which is signed by M. Ruchimovitch, Minister of Industries, and approved by the Council of People's Commissars, provides that the American concern shall act as consulting engineer in the task of rebuilding the metallurgical industry of Russia. Since 1914 it has been capable of making only tools of war; in the future it is to turn out agricultural implements, structural steel, rails, and other steel products.

"Russia is turning to steel that it may return to agriculture and industry," explained Mr. Freyn, who recently came back from Moscow. "During the war every metal-working plant in the Tsar's realm was turned over to the manufacture of munitions and war necessities. After a few years of this diversion to military purposes, Russia began to experience an actual famine of iron and steel products.

"The country has never been a large consumer of pig iron, but it may be looked to as a great market for the future. Before the war Russia consumed only half as much iron per capita as did Austria, for example, and now Russia requires only a tenth of the pig iron per capita each year that is used in America.

"Russia is primarily an agricultural country, and the best way to accelerate farming is to supply proper implements. The Russian leaders feel strongly that the only way to do this is to renovate the iron and steel industry. The tools of the Russian peasant are limited. Farm machinery is obsolescent or worn out, and to supply this want it has been necessary to turn to foreign markets.

"The Government has a monopoly on the iron industry, and is going to modernize and Americanize the best of the old plants, build three great new plants, and educate the workmen.

"Within the next five years the Russian Government plans to spend $360,000,000 in an effort to realize on its great wealth of iron and coal deposits. It will be necessary to spend $100,000,000 on workmen's colonies, schools, and other public buildings. It will be necessary to build two or three cities—perhaps miniature editions of Gary, Ind.

"An equal sum will be spent on rejuvenating existing plants which have possibilities of being made into modern institutions. Others will be scrapped. About $160,000,000 will be spent on new construction. Present plans are for three great steel centers. The first will be in the Kusnetz basin in Siberia about 1600 miles east from Moscow. The plant will have a capacity of 750,000 tons of ingots annually.

"Another will be near the Magnitnaya iron ore mountain in the Urals and a third will be in southern Russia, located near the Krivojrog iron ore deposit and the Donetz coal basin. As far as possible the equipment of all three of these plants will be standardized."

Federal Botanists Seek Secret of Daylight on Flowering Plants

How Can Hours of Sunlight Be Lengthened in Winter Is Their Problem to Get Blooms That Do Not Flourish in Dark

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—How daylight can be lengthened artificially in winter is the problem which now confronts the experts at the Department of Agriculture. Electric light has been used and in many instances it works when the proper intensity has been found.

It hastens the flowering of long-day plants, such as beets and spinach, but it will make the poinsettia, cosmos and other fall-flowering plants grow on and on with no signs of flowering. When plants flower out of season, says the department, they have not been fooled as much as some believe. If the poinsettia flowers in June, it is because some dominant condition of June, such as the long-day, is not there to affect it.

Considerable work will be required to complete these studies, said W. W. Garner, the physiologist in charge, and the full significance of the discovery that the activities of plants are influenced by the length of the day cannot be understood until the field has been more fully explored.

"Within suitable limits of temperature and other important factors in plant growth, there would seem to be no reason why almost any plant may not be made to flower and fruit at any season of the year and in any region," says Mr. Garner.

If one wishes to prove this to his own satisfaction, says the Department of Agriculture, let him obtain some small plants of poinsettia, or some plants of Klondyke cosmos and keep them in a very dark, ventilated room or warm, dark cellar, giving them the sunlight each day from 6 a. m. till 3 p. m. Darkening the plants in the middle of the day will not produce these effects.

In about a month they will flower quite out of season and prove of notable interest to all who see them. In this simple experiment one has worked out a fundamental relation in the behavior of the plants, that is, their growth and flowering responses to the factor of length of day.

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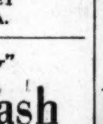

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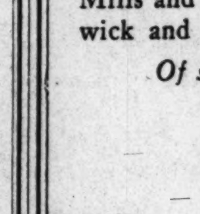

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SEA TRADE HAS SOUND GROWTH, REPORT SHOWS

Laid-Up Tonnage Decreases but Observer Warns Against Inflation

That the shipping industry, fundamentally, has made substantial progress toward stability; that the overseas trade has increased steadily, if slowly; that shipping generally throughout the world is increasing, these are the optimistic views voiced by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has just issued a report filed by A. E. Sanderson, of the Transportation Division of the Department of Commerce.

"If the output of tonnage is not inflated," says the report, "a balance between ships and cargoes will soon be restored. It does not seem probable, however, that a high degree of prosperity will be attained in the near future. The economic rehabilitation of Europe is proving to be a tedious process. Consequently, the overseas trade of that region, upon which shipping generally so largely depends, may only be expected to expand gradually.

"Shipping laid up throughout the world continued to decrease during the first half of 1927, due in considerable degree to a normal growth in the volume of oversea trade. An important contributory factor, however, was the widespread employment of shipping which arose from the accumulation in producing countries, of unusually large stocks of grain and other commodities. This accumulation was occasioned by the concentration of shipping in the abnormal coal-carrying trade between the Untied States and Great Britain, which existed during the latter half of 1926, as a result of the British coal strike.

"Idle shipping throughout the world aggregated only 3,968,000 gross tons on July 1, 1927, and was 2,118,000 tons or 33 per cent less than on July 1, 1926. Reductions in the fleets laid up in the United States and in Great Britain were largely the cause of this decrease, which establishes a new low post-war record. In the United States on July 1, there were 2,904,000 gross tons of idle shipping, which was 853,000 gross tons or 22½ per cent less than a year earlier. In Great Britain, there were on July 1, 621,000 gross tons of idle shipping which was 652,000 gross tons or 51 per cent less than on July 1, 1926.

"The world's supply of shipping increased slightly during the year ended June 30, 1927. On that date the sea-going steel and iron, steam and motor vessels of 100 gross tons and over aggregated 59,612,000 gross tons, which amount was 496,000 tons, or nearly 1 per cent more than a year earlier and 17,098,000 tons or 40 per cent more than in 1914. The fleets chiefly affected were those of Germany and Italy, the former being augmented by 262,000 tons or 8⅓ per cent and the latter by 248,000 tons or 8 per cent. In contrast to the general trend there was reductions in the fleets of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of 82,000 tons and 180,000 tons, respectively."

Rewards Are Given Crew of Fisherman

Humane Society Recognizes Rescue of Men Whose Ship Burned at Sea

Capt. Enos Nickerson of the fisherman Isabelle Parker and his shipmates who rescued Capt. Frank Watts and members of the crew of the schooner Commonwealth, which burned and foundered in a heavy blow off Shelburne, N. S., early this year, was rewarded yesterday by the Massachusetts Humane Society.

Exercises were held in the auditorium of the Boston Fish Pier Exchange at South Boston where a gold watch and silver medal were presented to Captain Nickerson and checks for $15 in addition to medals to George Goodwin, W. W. Muise and Toussaint Delong, members of the Parker's crew. E. L. Dunn, president of the Exchange, presided at the assembly.

It was revealed at the exercises that Captain Watts a few years ago rescued Captain Nickerson from the Francis S. Grueby, just as the vessel was foundering after a collision off Nantucket.

PLAYGROUND SEASON FINISHED AT READING

A procession and playground events brought the playground season in Reading to a close yesterday afternoon. As it was not possible to complete the program, however, the remainder is to be given, if possible, some pleasant afternoon this week. The procession, which was participated in by most of the children of Reading, wound its way through the business section. "Lindy" and his Spirit of St. Louis were represented by Albert Avery, bringing him first prize for the best costume worn by a boy. Roberta Raley, representing "Miss Contrary," won the prize for the best girl's costume. Dances, drills and games made up the rest of the program.

Several Silver Cups Awarded at the North Shore Flower Show

First Prize of Silver Medal Goes to Mrs. Moore of Prides Crossing for Large Collection of Seedling Tuberous Begonias Raised Out of Doors

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special) — Features of the North Shore Horticultural Show, which opened here yesterday afternoon in Horticultural Hall, and will continue through today and tomorrow, are a new seedling dahlia, Miss Cape Ann, a white bloom of the hybrid cactus variety with forked petals, raised at the Lufkin dahlia garden in Gloucester, which is being shown for the first time, and which was awarded a certificate of culture; a display of aquatics, including the lotus flower of the Far East, raised on the estate of Mrs. W. H. Moore at Prides Crossing, and a large collection of seedling tuberous begonias, grown out of doors on the Lester Leland place at West Manchester, which, in addition to winning a silver medal as first prize, was awarded a silver cup, the gift of Daniel Low & Co. of Salem, as the most meritorious exhibit in the show.

Other winners of silver cups were Mrs. H. C. Frick of Prides Crossing, whose table of cut flowers arranged for effect was awarded the silver cup offered by the North Shore Breeze, as well as a silver medal for first prize; Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby of Manchester, whose collection of vegetables, 12 distinct varieties, won the silver cup offered by W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia; and Mrs. H. L. Higginson of West Manchester, to whom was awarded the silver cup offered by Mrs. A. C. Burrage of Beverly Farms, for the best collection of vegetables, 18 distinct varieties.

Won Several Prizes

Exhibits from the gardens and greenhouses of Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing, won several cash prizes, including first prize for a group of plants arranged for effect, covering 50 square feet; first prize for a display of aquatics, for two specimen plants of Alamanda, for two specimen palms, for six varieties of ferns, for six varieties of begonia, for the best decorative plant; a silver medal, first prize, for a collection of all classes and varieties of roses; other first prizes in cash for roses and vegetables; and a second prize for a rare fern, just a year old, raised from spores brought by a friend from India.

In addition to first prize for vegetables, Mrs. H. L. Higginson won first prize of $10 for a group of hardy and half-hardy perennials and annuals, arranged as an old-fashioned garden, enclosed by a white picket fence, within 50 square feet; several first prizes in cash for begonias; for three specimen geraniums; for three specimen fuchsias; for six rare flowering plants; for sweet peas, calendulas, dahlias and roses.

Miss Amy Curtis of Manchester was awarded a certificate of merit for a new seedling dahlia and a silver medal for the largest and best collection of named varieties of dahlias, beside first prize for 12 named varieties of the cactus type.

Basket of Dahlias

A $10 gold piece offered by Andrew Lufkin of Gloucester was awarded to Mrs. C. E. Cotting of West Manchester for a basket of dahlias, arrangement and blooms counting for 50 per cent each. Mrs. Cotting also won first prize for a table of zinnias.

Two perfect bunches of black grapes, raised at the A. C. Burrage place in Beverly Farms, were awarded first prize, and Mrs. W. H. Coolidge of Manchester won first prize for two plants of blue and white Campanula Pyramidalis.

The school playground had an attractively arranged group of vegetables and flowers grown by the children, and Robert Aylward of Wenham won first prize for a collection of pressed wild flowers named and mounted on cards.

Of the commercial growers who exhibited, Jelle Roos of Concord, Mass., was awarded first prize, a silver medal, for a display of named varieties of gladioli, and the Lufkin dahlia garden at Gloucester won a silver medal as first prize for a collection of named varieties of dahlias.

MAINE TOWN PLANS AN OLD-TIME FAIR

Mellie Dunham to Play at Paris Hill Event

PARIS HILL, Me., Aug. 24 (Special)—Mellie Dunham, Maine's famous fiddler, will play the old-time tunes for the old-fashioned dances to be held on the Common here on Thursday afternoon when an all-day fair will be held under the auspices of the Community Club here and the Country Club.

Announcement of the plans for the day's events were made public today by Charles Rogers of the committee and give assurance that the fair will be one of the most unique and picturesque ever held in the State. The proceeds will go to the Village Community Club and will be used for village improvements.

This little town, famous as the birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin and many men of national prominence will be in holiday regalia and the plans call for a real old-time fair.

The old office building, which was used by Hannibal Hamlin and Governor Lincoln, will be used for antiques and the collection on hand will be one of the best ever shown at such an event.

VERMONT IS SENDING HARVESTERS TO CANADA

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 24 (Special)—For the first time in the memory of Rutand railroad officias, harvesters for the Canadian wheat fields this week have been recruited from Vermont. A shortage of labor in Canada is thought to be the reason why Vermont men have been sought this year.

About 35 men from this city and others from Burlington joined a party of 100 from Boston, bound for Montreal and expecting to go from there to the Canadian Northwest where they will be employed as harvesters under a contract for at least two months at $6 a day, room and board. Their destination is Winnipeg, Man.

TAX RATE REDUCED

WEST NEWBURY, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—The assessors have announced the tax rate of 1927 to be $34 on a thousand valuation. This is a reduction of $6 from the rate of 1926. The total valuation of property this year is $1,168,902, as compared with $1,141,856 last year.

CAR INSURANCE ISSUES RAISED

Rate-Cutting and Effect on Summer Touring Are Under Study

Automobile liability insurance problems so varied as to include the effect of the present zoned premium system on trucking competition, the unfairness of alleged price-cutting on the part of some insurance companies in the taxicab business and the effect of compulsory insurance on summer tourists in Massachusetts were covered in the afternoon session of the hearing yesterday before Wesley E. Monk, State Insurance Commissioner, on compulsory insurance rates, after a morning devoted mainly to the taxicab insurance rate question.

H. D. Church, representing the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, claimed that the variation of premiums between the zones or territories gives an unfair advantage to trucking companies, which have their headquarters in outlying parts of the State. The commissioner said he thought he saw an indication of possible reduction of the flat rate, but he pointed out that fleet rates could not be used as a source of relief because two Attorneys-General had ruled that such rates were discriminatory.

As to the question of tourists being disturbed at the thought of having to arrange a special insurance policy for non-resident use in Massachusetts, Edward G. Stacy, representative of the Massachusetts Section of the New England Council, who raised the question, agreed with Commissioner Monk that the question is chiefly one of inconvenience and not so much a matter of expense.

The commissioner said he knew of some cases of what seemed to be rate-cutting on the part of some insurance companies, in answer to a protest on the matter, and said that he had tried hard to find a way to prevent such allegedly unfair competition. He thought he had discovered such a remedy.

The opinion was expressed also that it was unfair for the insurance companies to pay their brokers a commission on the automobile insurance, which the law requires every motorist to take, Henry H. Stevens, president of the insurance brokers of Massachusetts, responded by saying, "Don't anybody run away with the idea that the insurance brokers are getting rich on this law." Commissioner Monk replied: "I don't think the law contemplates anybody getting rich."

COLORADO RIVER ACCORD HELD UP

(Continued from Page 1)

titled to one-half the lower basin's share after Nevada has been given 3,000,000 acre feet a year. The compact allots 7,500,000 acre feet a year to the upper states and 75,000,000 acre feet every 10 years to the lower.

The Arizona commissioner attacked the Boulder Canyon Dam proposal, insisted on by California as a flood and silt control measure for the Imperial Valley section and which would be used for power and irrigation storage. Arizona claims that a dam on that site would limit the land it could irrigate and advocates a dam in Glen Canyon near the Utah-Arizona line.

After Arizona had completed its presentation, California offered a second proposal for division in response to a request of the upper-basin states after California's proposal that the division be settled by a commission, composed of a representative from each of the seven states and two engineers appointed by the President, had been vetoed by Arizona.

The new California plan follows: Arizona's right to the exclusive use of all water in its tributaries of the Colorado, amounting to some 3,000,000 acre feet a year, is recognized; Nevada shall have 300,000 acre feet a year to care for present perfected water rights, Arizona shall be entitled to 233,800 acre feet annually and California 2,195,000 acre feet; the remaining water in the main stream shall be divided equally between California and Arizona, subject to the provision that any part of the allocation of either state not put to beneficial use within 20 years shall thereafter be subject to appropriation and use in either state.

California also offered to stand by the two previous offers made Arizona in 1926 and 1925. The new California proposal received considerable general discussion by the conference members, the majority of spokesmen indicating an opposition to the 20-year limit proposal for development. They believed that each state should be given 40 years, or until a general revision of the compact is made in 1962, to perfect development and apply its allocation to beneficial use.

In his talk, Mr. Maddock indicated that Arizona believes the Colorado River problem should be settled now and by the seven states concerned. He discounted the possibility of relying on the United States Supreme Court or Congress for a settlement. Both states have made their definite propositions and now the upper basin delegates are expected to take a directing hand in the proceedings.

The upper-basin states, all having approved the pact, stand united in desiring immediate ratification by all seven states in order to protect their future rights against prior claims established by development in the lower section. Development on the upper reaches of the Colorado will come many years later than on the lower. Gov. George L. Dern of Utah, chairman of the conference, announced the upper-basin meeting, stating that it was hoped that a compromise satisfactory to both California and Arizona could be drawn.

GOVERNOR BREWSTER REVIEWS ARTILLERY

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Governor Ralph O. Brewster of Main came to the camp yesterday to review the 152d Field Artillery of Maine, engaged in a 15-day tour of duty here.

The Governor was accompanied by Adj.-Gen. James W. Hanson of Maine and Lieut. Carl F. Morrison, his secretary. He reviewed three batteries from Aroostook County, with a personnel of 330 men.

CITY'S TAX RATE PLACED AT $30

(Continued from Page 1)

Estimated income of city departments, surplus cash on hand at the beginning of the year, estimated school income and surplus, corporation taxes received from the State, the city's share of the state income tax, and poll taxes. In 1926 these items totaled $10,927,761.06. The corresponding total for 1927 is $11,985,454.70.

"The total valuation of the city, as determined by the assessors, for 1926, was $1,898,054,900. This valuation was made up as follows:

Real Estate	$1,728,305,200
Personal Property	169,749,700

"The valuation of the city for 1927, as determined by the assessors, is $1,931,431,200. A segregation of this total is shown in the following table:

Real Estate	$1,762,846,700
Personal Property	168,584,500

"From these figures it is apparent that the increases in valuation secured by the assessors for 1927 amount to $33,376,300. This increase is the smallest increase since 1921.

"Very often reduced tax rates are secured largely by forced increases in assessed valuations. A reduction in the tax-rate, combined with a forced increase in valuations, brings no worthwhile benefit to the taxpayer, since the net saving reflected on his tax bill is negligible. It is only when the forces of decreased expenditure and increased revenue are combined with justifiable increases in valuations that actual savings will accrue to the taxpayer through a reduction in the tax-rate.

SUMMER CLASS MAKES NEW COLUMBIA RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—More than twice as many women than men attended the summer session of Columbia University just closed. According to the report of Edward J. Grant, registrar, the attendance of 13,857 was a record.

The enrollment showed 9802 women and 4055 men, most of them teachers, including three college presidents, 358 principals, 256 supervisors, and 171 superintendents of schools. While a majority of the attendance was from the North Atlantic States the report shows that 63 students came from the insular and noncontiguous territories. Canada led in students coming from other countries with 132, China contributing 40 and Japan 20.

MRS. ROOSEVELT BUYS PUTNAM INN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—The historic General Putnam Inn at Brooklyn, Conn., was purchased yesterday by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, who will operate it as a hostelry. The property, known as Mortlake Manor, was deeded by Mortimer Marlar to Miss Marion P. Thompson, who will be associated with Mrs. Roosevelt in the venture, and the latter in turn deeded it to Mrs. Roosevelt. Since her return from a trip to South America last winter, Mrs. Roosevelt has lived in Danielson, Conn.

STREET RAILWAY SOLD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Sale of the New Bedford and Onset Street Railway Company to a New York group whose identity was not revealed, was announced today by Elton S. Wilde, president of the Union Street Railway Company of which the Onset line is a subsidiary. The new owners plan to continue operation, Mr. Wilde asserted, thus setting at rest reports that the road was to be junked.

FAIRS TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (Special)—Permanent improvements at Connecticut fairs are costing nearly $30,000 this summer and spring, according to a survey recently completed by the State Department of Agriculture. At Danbury, Conn., more than $17,000 will be expended for new cattle barns, added machinery exhibiting space and increased parking facilities before the fair opens on Oct. 3.

NEW SCHOOL TO OPEN

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—It was announced that the new Brooks School will be officially opened on Sept. 29 with an enrollment of 20 students which will eventually be increased to 200. The new school, which is a branch of Groton Academy, is situated close to the shore of Lake Cochickewick with an artistic background of natural scenery.

TAX LIST IS DECREASED

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Tax assessors working over the lists for this year have found that there will be a decrease of between $350,000 and $400,000 in the grand list of Hartford because of an act passed by the 1927 General Assembly exempting all parsonages from taxation. Heretofore parsonages had a $5000 exemption.

MALDEN LIGHT RATE DELAYED

Following a public hearing yesterday at the State House, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities postponed a new rate schedule, asked for by the Malden Electric Company. The new rate was to have become effective Sept. 1. Postponement followed the request of the city solicitor of Malden for a delay so that the opposition could be heard.

VERMONT STAFF INCREASED

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 24 (Special)—The College of Agriculture of the University of Vermont is to have three important additions to its teaching staff the coming year—Prof. M. H. Campbell, late of the University of Illinois; Prof. R. W. Smith of the Massachusetts Agricultural College! and Prof. A. W. Lohman of the University of New Hampshire.

MINNEAPOLIS PARK SYSTEM IS EXPANDED

200 Acres of Marsh Land Added—No "Keep Off Grass" Signs in Evidence

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 24 (Special)—Another link, a 200-acre tract of marshy land, is to be added to the chain of parks and boulevards which within the last five years have transformed the suburbs of this community, making it a recreational resort, a city of beautiful scenery and fine residences. The new development, to be undertaken next year by the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, is expected to cost $500,000. It involves the dredging of a swamp and the grading of a connecting creek valley.

Work of beautifying the surroundings of Minneapolis has been carried on for 42 years at a total cost to date of more than $15,000,000, but it is in the last few years that the results of this work have become impressive to the visitor.

"Keep Off" Signs

In undertaking the improvement of this tract, Superintendent Theodore Wirth, who is president of the National Park Executives, is placing emphasis upon recreational facilities. Mr. Wirth insists that parks playgrounds, and parkways are not luxuries but rather essentials for every community and for the wholesome pleasure of its people.

In conformity with this policy there is not a "Keep Off the Grass" sign in the entire park system of 4721 acres, which is equivalent to an acre for every 100 of population. The park board is devoted to the one task of maintaining the playgrounds, 11 lakes, 55 miles of parkways, and a score of parks for the benefit of the public. Four 18-hole golf courses are operated without cost to the taxpayer, being sustained by the fees of the players.

Use of the parks is promoted by the Board of Commissioners. During the past season the municipal orchestra, composed of musicians from the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, and directed by Englebert Roentgen, assistant conductor of the Symphony, attracted thousands each evening to the Lake Harriet pavilion.

A Singing Community

The park board also conducted a competitive "community sing" in various neighborhoods. A silver trophy, presented by one of the newspapers, was the prize awarded to the community scoring highest in pep, attendance and conduct. In some of the larger communities it was not uncommon for 10,000 or 15,000 people to gather for the singing of popular songs. Powderhorn Park, winner of the cup this season, staged a victory sing, which was attended by 25,000 people.

Property value increases have exceeded the cost of this park system several times. The most beautiful residences in the city are built along the shores of the city lakes, Lake of the Isles, Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet standing out conspicuously in this respect. Tracts of land in South Minneapolis, which were swamps a few years ago, have been transformed into valuable recreational centers, surrounded by beautiful homes.

The Grand Rounds Boulevard, circling the lakes, passing through the largest parks in the city, along the Mississippi River and over Victory Memorial Drive, affords the best and most commanding view of the city's residential and business sections.

SOUTH AND WEST FOR NEW PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

just what our rapid exploitation of natural resources and growing industrialization is meaning in terms of well distributed terms of human happiness in the long run.

"In action such a party may make mistakes, it may prove irritating to big business men. If the Democratic Party could revive in modern from its ancient traditions and cease to be merely a Solid South plus Tammany, it might in the course of the next 10 years put the Republican Party on the defensive."

Recent developments serving to bring about understanding between the West and South on their many economic interests were explained by Mr. Peek. Farmers are on the eve, he said, of a broad realization of the essential community of interests among the producers of the great staple crops.

Attacking the record of the Administration on farm matters, he said the great surplus-producing agricultural states of the South, North, and West have a common interest in farm protection and stability, "constituting a force powerful enough in its political expression to compel the adoption of an intelligent national program." He denounced the so-called Administration farm relief measure as a concealed subsidy.

"Administration Bill" Opposed

Colonel Ousley in turn attacked the "Administration bill" given out at Black Hills, Aug. 7. While the McNary-Haugen bill has an "equalization fee" which levies upon all farm producers any loss incurred in handling a surplus crop, he said, the President's bill puts no brake upon over-planting and assesses any loss on the Federal Treasury.

"I tell the President," he said, "that if he succeeds in having this bill enacted and a future cotton stabilization corporation buys up their surplus cotton, they will give him bigger succeeding surpluses than his wildest imagination can conceive, and bring his stabilization corporation and his agricultural board to speedy bankruptcy or break the Treasury of the United States."

Ralston Hayden, professor at University of Michigan, told his round-table on the Philippines that at no time during the last 10 years have matters been so favorable as now for the ultimate future of the islands. He attributed this to the work of Gen. Leonard Wood, who, he said, left the islands better governed "than many independent nations and some states of the Union, and practically self-governed, with more than 98 per cent of all the officials and employees of the Government Filipinos."

Next Governor to Benefit

The next Governor-General, Dr. Hayden continued, will be in the fortunate position of inheriting the benefits of the reforms of the last six years without the bitterness and contentions which they inevitably aroused. There are many indications, he said, that Filipinos are disposed to extend co-operation to America. The extent and the period for which they do extend it will be determined in a very considerable degree by the character of the next Governor-General.

Dr. William R. Shepherd of Columbia University in the round-table on Latin America attacked "grave errors" in America's handling of the Tacna-Arica issue between Chile, Peru and Bolivia. In the first place, the United States, he said, should have made its intervention carry the condition that Chilean authorities in the area be replaced by American officials to remove acrimonious controversies certain to arise; in the second place, a military man like Gen. John J. Pershing should not have been sent, but a student of international law fluent in Spanish; thirdly, the United States should never have consented to supervise the enforcement of any award that might be made.

The results of the United States's altruistic move, Dr. Shepherd said, have been "calamitous for all parties. For Peru the net result," he said, "has been to tighten the grip of a civilian dictatorship.

Brought Dictatorship in Chile

"In Chile the episodes connected with the process of holding the plebescite and its termination raised a Nationalist hue and cry which puffed up the military consciousness of the Nation and gave to its army a degree of exalted self-importance never before known in the history of the Republic, and ultimately overthrew the civil government entirely, destroying what there was left of democracy and installing in its stead a rampant military dictatorship which deposed or exiled forthwith every civilian official or personage of prominence who would not bow down and worship it."

Although Tacna-Arica has no economic value to either country, the national pride involved makes the issue, Dr. Shepherd said, "More dangerous to the peace and safety of the republics along the western coast of South America than ever Alsace-Lorraine by itself was for the nations of western Europe.

"The course of our relations with Mexico, Nicaragua, and the Tacna-Arica matter in particular," he said, "seems to be marked by three successive grades of ineptitude, great, greater, and greatest. This trinity of ineptitudes might be characterized more succinctly in these words, fuss, force, and fizzle."

NEW COURSES FOR MANITOBAN SCHOOLS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Two new branches of education have been inaugurated in Manitoba by the Provincial Government, with the appointment of W. D. Bayley, former member of the Legislature, as director of school correspondence courses and director of temperance instruction in the public schools. Mr. Bayley, who is a noted prohibition worker, will deliver addresses in the schools and teachers' conventions on temperance. The new correspondence instruction, which he is to supervise, will fill a long-felt want in the Province.

There are many regions in the Province where it is not possible to organize a school district, with the result that many children are not receiving proper schooling. This will now be given them by the new correspondence department. In the state of Victoria, in Australia, there are 12 teachers, under a director, employed exclusively in this form of education, it is stated. Mr. Bayley is himself a teacher, and was principal of a school in the city.

LEGIONNAIRES TO GIVE FUND TO FRENCHMEN

A fund is to be raised during the voyage of the Massachusetts American Legion to Paris, as a gift to be used for disabled French soldiers. This morning John W. Reth, department commander, named the following committee to raise the money: A. Piatt, Representative in Congress, chairman; John D. Crowley, William McGinnis, Mrs. George W. Knowlton Jr., Miss Mary T. Whittaker, Commander John W. Reth, Charles T. Flynn and Adjt. Dennis H. Haverty. Mr. McGinnis, a past commander, has been assigned to take care of the collections of funds on the steamship Lancastria; Mr. Flynn on the Martha Washington, and Adjutant Haverty on the Scythia.

Dr. William H. Griffin, department vice-commander, was today named chairman of the sailing committee, which will have charge of the leave-taking of Massachusetts Legionnaries.

CIVIC SECRETARIES TAKE STUDY COURSE

E. J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is giving a course this week on street and highway traffic at the school for the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He is also giving a lecture for first year students at the school on civic activities.

Edward O. Otis Jr., secretary of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber and of the foreign trade committee of the Chamber, is attending the school as a student. Representatives of the chambers at Haverhill, Worcester and Marblehead are also attending. Two officials of the Boston Chamber, J. Paul Foster and B. R. Alexander, are graduates of the school.

SPRINGFIELD TEACHER LEAVES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—Miss Elizabeth L. Neal, dean of girls and head of the English department at West Springfield high school for 17 years, has resigned to become an assistant in the English Department of the South Side High School, Newark, N. J.

CHICAGO FACES $6,000,000 PLAN TO CONSERVE LAKE

Committee Offers It on Voting to Take Meters From Houses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Another chapter in the long controversy over Chicago's withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan was written here when the Finance Committee of the City Council voted to repeal the water-meter ordinance, removing all meters now installed in residences, and approving a compensatory plan to spend $6,000,000 in the next five years to stop wastage of water.

Representatives of the sanitary district of Chicago protested against the action, anticipating reprisals from the War Department. The repeal ordinance now goes before the full council.

Members of the Finance Committee who opposed the repeal move asserted the matter had been permanently settled several years ago. Then the War Department granted a permit to the Sanitary District to continue its diversion of lake water for the disposal of Chicago sewage with a requirement that Chicago cut down wastage of water by installing meters. Thousands of meters have since been installed in homes, frequently against protests of the owners who are accustomed to paying a flat rate semiannually.

In his campaign for re-election, William Hale Thompson, Mayor, made removal of the meters a plank in his platform. The Council committee's action was taken in the line of fulfillment of the Mayor's pledge.

What moves the War Department will make have not been indicated. Col. E. H. Schulz, United States District Engineer at Chicago, has stated he had made his recommendations to the War Department in Washington on the subject, but has had no reply. He supposed the matter was being held for the decision of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, who is in Europe.

WOMEN TO WORK TO CLEAN STAGE

Kansas City Campaign May Assume National Aspect It Is Predicted

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—A move for better attractions in the theaters, including motion picture houses, is to be made by women's clubs of Kansas City, the Society for Prevention of Commercialized Vice and the recreation division of the city government.

The combined forces will campaign against indecent shows, suggestive pictures and improper behavior by any persons in attendance at theaters. The Women's Council of Clubs will assist.

An important phase of the movement is a proposed city ordinance which would require every theater or other place of amusement to obtain a permit before a license could be granted. Under the terms of the ordinance the permit would be revocable by the recreation commissioner. Should any attraction be found objectionable the permit could be withdrawn at once. It then would have to be shown in court that the attraction was not improper, else the permit would not again be granted. At present, the city authorities must prove an attraction is indecent before a license can be revoked.

In a statement calling upon women's organizations to aid in this work the Council of Clubs suggested the condition to be dealt with was not local but national. The woman power of the Nation, by enlisting its services, could change the condition, it was said.

BY-ELECTION CALLED IN NEW WESTMINSTER

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The most important test of public opinion in British Columbia since the general election of 1924 will take place in the by-election at New Westminster, which will take place on Aug. 25. The by-election was brought on so suddenly that only nine days remained for campaigning between the announcement of the date and the opening of the polls.

On account of the Government's present narrow majority in the Legislature, the success of its candidate in New Westminster is highly important. The opposition party contends that a government defeat would prove disastrous to the Administration, as it would thus lose control of the Assembly.

OFFICIAL PLANS PERSIAN OPIUM CROP REDUCTION

Colonel McCormack to Propose Move in League of Nations Assembly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Colonel D W. McCormack, director of Internal Revenue for Persia and formerly of Boston, has just left New York for Geneva to attend the Assembly of the League of Nations as second Persian delegate. He goes to Geneva in answer to cabled instructions from the government of Persia. Colonel McCormack indicated that he would take a stand in the Assembly for the immediate control and ultimate curtailment of the Persian raw opium crop.

Colonel McCormack, who has been on leave of absence from his post in Persia for two months, is a member of the mission of which Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh is the head. He will act with Hosseian Haha Ala, one-time Persian Minister to Washington, who is the first delegate from Persia to the Assembly.

To Urge Legislation

While any program controlling the production of opium would be difficult to enforce, he said, since it is a crop peculiarly suited to the climatic conditions of Persia, he would, nevertheless, urge legislation to reduce raw opium until there was none for illicit trade, at the same time curbing manufacture and distribution of the drug.

Opium is now Persia's major crop and one-twelfth of its government revenue is derived from opium exports. Colonel McCormack said, however, that the Persian Government has foreseen the eventual widespread curbing of opium production until it becomes a negligible crop, and, acting on "a policy of progressive curtailment," is now preparing a law to effect this curb.

Low Narcotic Content

A vast amount of money must be spent on roads, irrigating ditches and railroads before Persia can produce crops to take the place of opium, he added, but in spite of the fact that the crop is very important to the country internally, Colonel McCormack quoted statistics compiled by the League of Nations showing that Persia produces only one-half of one per cent of the world's supply, and that of relatively low narcotic content.

"Reduction in the production of opium in Persia will not have any immediate and direct effect in the control in illicit traffic in drug derivatives," Colonel McCormack continued. "To render such control effective, the restrictive measures should be equally applied to all producing and manufacturing countries. The latter is especially necessary, as otherwise many years must elapse before the curtailment in production will be reflected in a decreased illicit traffic in narcotic drugs."

CANADA TO PRODUCE SEED FOR IRELAND

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Under an arrangement made by the Empire Marketing Board, Canadian farmers in the near future will grow flax seed for distribution in the north of Ireland, which is the center of the Empire's linen trade. This plan, involving the north of Ireland, the south of England and Canada, is described as a splendid illustration of the work which the Marketing Board is doing in the economic development of the various parts of the Empire.

The variety of seed to be given to the Canadian farmers is known as "J. W. S." flax seed, and was produced after considerable experimenting at a research station in northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is unable to raise sufficient flax seed to supply Ireland's needs, hence the decision to send 25 tons of the "J. W. S." variety to Canada for propagation. The crop will be collected by the Canadian Department of Africulture, and all the surplus seed available in Canada up to 1931 will be sent to Ireland.

NORTH DAKOTA RAISES RECORD ALFALFA CROP

JAMESTOWN, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—North Dakota is harvesting not only one of the best small grain crops in years but also the best alfalfa crop that the State has ever known.

The yield on fertilized fields has been as high as 3½ tons per acre on the first cutting, on unfertilized fields, not less than 2½ tons per acre. The second cutting usually exceeds the first. This has encouraged stock raising and also has made North Dakota one of the most important honey-producing states.

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TAX OFFICIALS WARNED AGAINST LOW VALUATIONS

Many Maine Towns Said to Follow Practice Hoping to Lower State Levy

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24 (Special)—Frederick S. Jordan, president of the New England State Tax Officials, and recently a member of the Maine State Board of Assessors, warns Maine municipalties against making the mistake of permitting their assessors to set too low a valuation on real estate and thereby create a seemingly excessive tax rate.

"This plan has long been followed by the assessors in a large number of towns," he said, "doubtless in the hope of lessening their state tax levy."

Mr. Jordan predicted that sentiment in Maine against enactment of an income tax law will continue, and that no serious attempt will be made to pass such a law. He believes, however, in the plan advocated by the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations, to tax incomes of intangible securities.

"The present law permitting taxation of intangible property in this State is little less than a farce in its operation," he declared. "Although the State Constitution has been amended to permit taxation of stocks, bonds, and other intangibles at a less rate than is assessed on other property, the Legislature has never seen fit to pass a law providing for it.

Mr. Jordan recalled the report, made two years ago by a special legislative committee, that approximately $222,000,000 worth of real estate in Maine is legally exempted from taxation. This amount is nearly 30 per cent of the entire taxable valuation of real estate in Maine.

He deprecated the practice, often resorted to by local assessors, of exempting from taxation for a term of years new industrial plants. "The lure of a new industry," he added, "such as a shoe shop or a mill, is well nigh irresistible to town officials. We are in Maine exerting every effort to make this a manufacturing state, and aid and encouragement should be given freely toward industrial expansion. I believe, however, that to grant exemptions is not only contrary to law, but against sound public policy.

"The industry may or may not be of a permanent nature. Municipal expenditures are increased to care for added costs of public services. To exempt such an industry throws the burden of taxation on the other property in the town, where there may be similar and competing lines, paying taxes and not in a flourishing condition. An industry too weak to pay its just share of municipal expenditure is of questionable value and doubtful permanency."

From a Youthful Home Designer

Drawing by an 8-Year-Old Child in the Boston Public Schools of "The House I Would Like to Live In."

Children's Original Drawings Will Be Displayed at Bookshop

Miss Reed Outlines Aims of New Method in Art Instruction in Boston Public Schools Emphasizing Individual Impressions

Children of Boston's public schools are the artists of a collection of paintings and crayon drawings now on exhibition at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls at 270 Boylston Street. Exhibited first at Teachers' College of the City of Boston last spring they are now placed where the public may see them and thus become acquainted with the kind of art work being carried on in the city's schools.

These particular pictures are not studies but are free expressions of the child's own imageries. The aim of the school is first to develop the ability of each child to define and express his thought in picture form as readily as he does with the spoken or written word, thus adding as it were a new kind of language, and second to encourage original pictorial thought. This includes careful training in execution or technique, but the idea is not to impose methods on the child but to aid him to develop his own technique. From the beginning the child is given much opportunity to express his own ideas in his own way.

Subjects From Stories

He is given subject material, however, in various ways, by some incident, story or song which the class first discusses in more or less detail, then the pupils are asked to "make a picture of it."

Thus, there may be a dozen pictures recognizable as illustrating a certain general scene of a well-known fairy tale. No two are alike. Each depicts a little different action, color, or detail. Each picture may contain a tree. There are almost as many ways of depicting the tree as there are pictured trees. One carefully indicates each leaf and each apple. Another is a mere swirl of green with one or two apples to show they belong there. A third hand indicates a tree with a few strokes of pencil or brush. The young artists range from 6 to 14 years of age.

Miss Grace Reed, supervisor of art in the Boston schools, says, speaking of the work as presented by the exhibition: "When there has been a tendency in education to stress memory and accumulated information as standards by which to rate students it is pleasant to know that in a big school system there is recognition of the right of youth to express itself freely and joyously in painted pattern and picture making. The course in art education in the Boston public schools encourages individual, original work while conscious of the fact that its growth would be limited without a sufficient balance of training in observation and drawing for truthful representation of people, and other elements which enter into picture making."

Mr. Ford to Build State Road in Sudbury at Cost of $280,000

Massachusetts to Pay Motor Manufacturer Nominal Sum of One Dollar for Mile and One-Half of Modern Highway Near the Wayside Inn

Henry Ford, for the nominal sum of $1, contracted yesterday with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through E. S. Leibold, his general secretary, to build, at a cost of about $280,000, a highway one mile and a half in length, which will eliminate several dangerous curves and a serious situation at the entrance to his Wayside Inn in the town of Sudbury. The formal contract whereby Mr. Ford becomes technically a roadbuilder for Massachusetts, was signed in the offices of the Department of Public Works by Mr. Leibold and William F. Williams, commissioner.

Mr. Williams said that this is the first case in the history of the State where an individual assumed the entire cost of building a state road of such importance to the public and costing so much money. Said the commissioner:

"It will not only be a great public movement, but also an example of the highest type of highway construction for the movement of a large volume of traffic comfortably and safely; an appropriate setting to the historical and educational features of the remarkable development Mr. Ford is carrying on in this locality."

Statement Issued

Explaining in detail the plans for the highway agreed upon by the State and Mr. Ford, the public works department issued this statement:

"The new highway to be built by Mr. Ford will be located to the south of and practically parallel to the present state highway known as the Boston-Worcester Post Road, from a point about 2400 feet easterly of the Wayside Inn to a point about 6000 feet westerly of said inn with a total length of about 8400 feet. Opposite the inn the new road will be about 550 feet distant but connected with it by a new road which will pass under the main highway and continue on to the south. At certain points the view of the country to the south will be extensive and interesting as the new road will be on much higher ground than the present road but the grades will not be extreme.

"The new road has been laid out as a state highway although the Commonwealth will be put to no expense for its construction as the entire cost will be paid by Mr. Ford who will enter into a contract with the Commonwealth to build the road as described and in accordance with the standard specifications of the department for this type of construction for the sum of one dollar with ample surety to insure its completion.

"The location of the new road will be 100 feet in width, with an improved surface consisting of a central way 10 feet wide of bituminous macadam, and a cement concrete way on each side of same, 10 feet wide with a 3-foot shoulder of bituminous macadam, and a grass plot 7 feet wide outside of the shoulders, making the total width of the improved roadway 50 feet.

"There will be a concrete bridge over the stream that supplies the mill pond operating the overshot water wheel of the old grist mill, and adequate culverts and drains wherever needed.

"Slopes will be seeded to grass and shrubs and vines added to the roadside wherever such treatment is desirable. There is already a considerable growth of trees on both sides ofthe location but others will be added in the open spaces.

"The estimated cost of the construction, exclusive of the land which all belongs to Mr. Ford, is $280,000.

"The actual work will be under the direction of C. J. Boyer, agent for Mr. Ford in the operation of the Wayside Inn and other undertakings in that locality. The work will be supervised by engineers of the Department of Public Works.

"There has been considerable discussion of the abandonment of the existing state highway and of several town roads intersecting this highway from the north when the new state highway is completed, but these questions will not be definitely decided until after the completion of the new road. It can be said, however, that Mr. Ford is not in favor of closing any of these roads if the public wishes to have them continued."

HOLYOKE CAR FARE INCREASE DELAYED

Municipal Officials Ask Time to Study New Schedule

The effective date of a new rate schedule for an increase in fares of about 25 per cent sought by the Holyoke Street Railway Company was postponed yesterday by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities from Aug. 31 until Oct. 1 on petition of Mayor John F. Cronin of Holyoke. Mayor Cronin and Mayor John B. Shea of Chicopee and Aldermen and representatives of both cities asked for more time in which to study the proposed increases. They urge a public hearing later at which to present their views.

Mayor Cronin said he was "not arguing that the street railway should not be given more money," the question being how much it really needed. Several of the aldermen opposing the rate increase asked, said that in some cases the proposed fares would be raised 50 to 75 per cent. Many of the speakers said the company had good equipment and gave good service.

Louis Pellisier, manager of the railway, explaining the new schedule, said that the estimated annual increase in revenue would be $175,000.

LOWELL MAY MAKE AIRPLANE FABRICS

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special)—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress, is seeking to interest the millowners of Lowell in the feasibility of manufacturing airplane fabrics here. Mrs. Rogers has obtained from the Government the specifications for airplane fabric made principally from cotton and she believes that the Lowell millowners have an excellent opportunity to prepare for the future in making arrangements to manufacture this fabric.

Mrs. Rogers realizes that while the demand for this kind of cloth may not be as great as it will be in the future, yet the fact remains that aircraft factories are behind in their orders and are adding equipment as rapidly as possible.

ALL-NIGHT PARKING RESULTING IN FINES

John J. McBride, chief of police of Cambridge, has been on active duty tagging cars for the past three or four nights in an effort to rid the streets of Cambridge of all-night parkers. The chief and his secretary, Charles P. Donelan, personally tagged 150 cars Monday night, and their owners are required to report in court.

Several days ago Chief McBride warned offenders that the ordinance prohibiting all-night parking would be strictly enforced. The first offenders were merely given advice when they reported at the traffic court, but now fines of $5 are being imposed.

ART DIRECTOR BACK FROM TOUR ABROAD

Miss Blanche E. Colman, director of the Boston University art department, has returned from an extensive trip abroad. She and Miss Barbara Jenks, who is to lecture next year in the art department on "The History of Painting," have visited the art centers of Europe.

Miss Colman has obtained for the department several rare books on lettering, illumination, Italian Ornament, and English and French Furniture. She also made a collection of photographs which she intends to present to the art department.

POULTRY GROWERS TO HOLD FIELD DAY

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 24 (Special)—A field day and picnic will be held by the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association at New Boston, on Wednesday, Aug. 31. There will be all kinds of games and sports in the morning, an opportunity to go in bathing, tennis courts, horseshoe pitching contest, a baseball game, swings for the children, and there will be attendants provided to take care of and look after the children.

In the afternoon there will be speaking and the annual meeting of the Poultry Growers Association. "We are in hopes that all poultrymen will avail themselves of this picnic and come and bring the whole family. We will have lots of opportunities to talk over our business with each other and to get ideals as well as having a good time," says Robert Thurrell, president of the Association, in the announcement of the meeting.

ROCK ISLAND'S LOADINGS

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway handled 108,858 revenue freight cars in the first 21 days of August, compared with 110,570 in the corresponding period of last year.

STARS TO HELP LAY KEITH CORNER STONE

To Dedicate Memorial Theater to Vaudeville Pioneer

Noted actors and threatical people, including Weber and Fields, Raymond Hitchcock, Fred Stone and George M. Cohan, are expected to come to Boston for the ceremonies of laying the new Keith Memorial Theater's cornerstone. Located on the site of the old Boston Theater, between Washington and Mason Streets, near the original B. F. Keith Theater, the entrance to the new building will be on Washington Street.

Benjamin Franklin Keith, the pioneer and originator of modern vaudeville, began in a store near the Adams House in Boston with a single attraction, and developed from that the clean, entertaining amusement which he named vaudeville.

The great success of his work has unquestionably rested on the continuous, practical application of Mr. Keith's business slogan, "Cleanliness, Comfort, and Courtesy," to the show, to the playhouse, and to all the people concerned. He is credited with being the first to originate the continuous performance in the theater.

Mr. Keith began about 1882, and by 1886 he was able to buy the Bijou Theater on Washington Street. Eight years later he completed the B. F. Keith Theater. Meantime his interests had expanded into other cities.

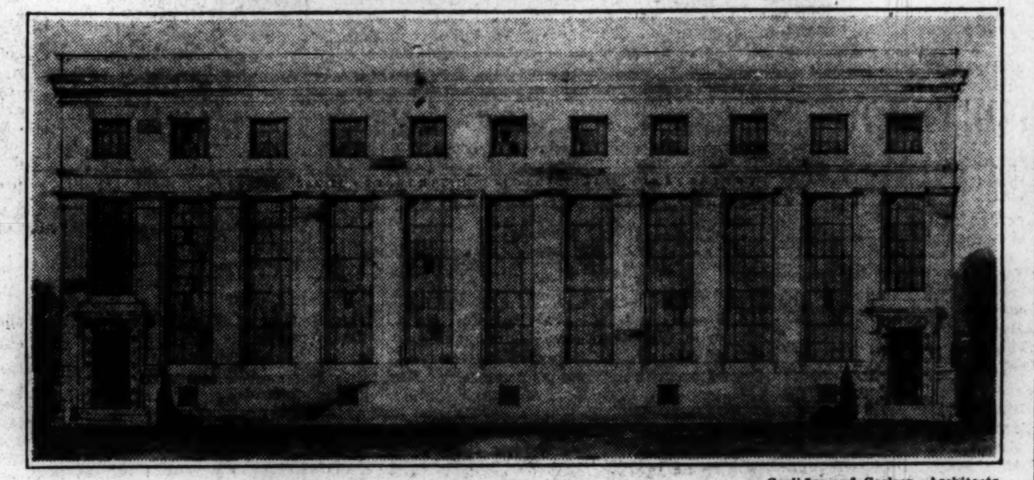
It is said to have been one of Mr. Keith's ambitions to own and conduct "the cleanest, safest, most comfortable, most luxurious, and most beautiful theaters of each successive generation." In the construction of this memorial to him, E. F. Albee, his partner, is attempting to fulfill these requirements.

The theatrical people who are to participate in the exercises tomorrow are expected to arrive late tonight. Mayor Nichols is to receive them at the City Hall prior to the exercises tomorrow morning.

HEEL COMPANY TO MOVE

SALEM, N. H., Aug. 24 (Special)—The Legion Wood Heel Company of Haverhill has signed a lease with the owners of the Russ factory to occupy two upper floors for a year. This factory has been vacant since the Canobie Shoe Company went out of business several years ago.

Laboratory for Navigators of the Air



Coolidge and Carlson, Architects

Architect's Drawing of the Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY BUILDING TO BE COMPLETED THIS WINTER

Structure at M. I. T. Given by Daniel Guggenheim Will Cost $230,000 and House Equipment for Advanced Research in Aviation

The new $230,000 æronautical building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is under construction and will be ready for use by the students in æronautics shortly after Christmas. The foundation work has been completed and the pouring of cement for the walls and floors will commence within a few days.

The building which was designed by Coolidge & Carlson, architects, will be practically the first of its kind in the United States except for a somewhat similar building erected in California with a fund contributed by Daniel Guggenheim, the donor of the new building at Technology.

During the past few years the number of students specializing in æronautical subjects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has increased so rapidly that the anticipated growth of this department within the next two or three years has made the new development necessary. Nearly 100 men are expected to enroll in the æronautics courses this fall.

Buff brick and limestone will be used to make the appearance conform to the Technology building design. The aeronautical building faces Massachusetts Avenue and is located at the extreme rear of the campus. Ultimately it will be joined to the main plant, becoming one of the wings extending behind the dome. Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, president of Technology, has already announced that tentative plans have been worked out for the buildings which will complete the wing. Construction of these, however, will not begin for several years.

Besides the basement there will be three stories, most of the space on the top floor being reserved for classrooms and offices. The building will be 150 feet long and 60 feet deep. Two wind tunnels, which are now housed in temporary wooden buildings, will be moved to the basement and first floor of the new building. A working museum, library, drafting room, offices and locker rooms will occupy the remainder of the first floor. Two entrances, at either side of the front part of the building, will lead into the first floor.

Designed primarily for enabling the student to test wind pressures under various motor and propeller devices and for studying the theory of æronautical dynamics, the plant will be equipped with every useful piece of machinery which can contribute to this end. A large rigging laboratory has been provided for on the second floor, where also the drafting room, several offices, and research rooms will be located. Two classrooms and a drafting room intended especially for graduate students will occupy the remaining space on the top floor.

Contract to erect an office building on Irving Street, Framingham, for the West Boston Gas Company will be awarded soon, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick, tile, and limestone construction will be used for the two stories and basement. Charles M. Baker of Boston is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to the Sawyer Construction Company of Boston to build the Lehman Hall Dormitory at Williamstown for Williams College, Inc. It is to be of brick and limestone, fireproof construction, three stories high. Cram & Ferguson of Boston are the architects.

The Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank has purchased the four-story brick building at 149-151 Blackstone Street, North End, from Harriet L. Baker. The total tax value is $42,000, of which $35,000 is on 1097 feet of land.

Mrs. John W. McGinley of New York City has purchased House Island, off Smith's Point at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Meredith & Grew were the brokers.

The five-story brick building and 859 feet of land at 58-60 Broad Street has been purchased by F. G. Mahoney. The property is assessed at $34,000. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers.

VERMONT GRANGE MEETS IN OCTOBER

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 24 (Special)—This city will be the meeting place of the Vermont State Grange annual convention Oct. 18, 19 and 20, it is announced by the executive committee.

Last year it was voted to depart from the custom of holding the convention in December, and the time was changed to October. The difficulty of transportation in the winter was one of the reasons for the decision. Several hundred delegates are expected at the coming convention.

If You Want to Run an Automobile or an Airplane or Erect a Billboard, See Public Works Department

Field of Activity Covers Broad Scope—Millions Spent on Roads

THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives fit into the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.*

Broad powers and the direction of vast public improvements affecting the commerce and transportation facilities of Massachusetts.

Supervision of a network of 1564 miles of state highways, extending throughout the length and width of the Commonwealth.

Registration of motor vehicles and aircraft and the licensing of motor vehicle operators.

Jurisdiction over the state-owned piers and port facilities and all tide waters, rivers and ponds.

Control over billboards and other outdoor advertising.

Two thousand employees, including engineers, clerical forces and labor at the height of the working season.

Total authorized expenditures this year of more than $14,000,000.

Thereby the Department of Public Works is distinguished as the largest in personnel and expenditures and, of course, one of the most important cogs in the administrative machinery of the state government. At the head of it is William F. Williams, commissioner, with two associate commissioners, Richard K. Hale and Frank E. Lyman.

Millions for State Roads

Development of the state highway system is one of the great undertakings of the Commonwealth. Extension of the routes that connect the principal centers of the many cities and towns and the maintenance and reconstruction of the older portions to meet the demand of the ever increasing weight and volume of vehicular traffic involve the expenditure annually of many millions of dollars. This year's appropriation for that work is approximately $11,500,000.

Practically all that money comes out of the "highway fund" in the State Treasury, which is made up of the fees and fines received by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, together with all contributions and assessments paid by counties, cities and towns, which in some cases meet a share of the cost of road work done by the State.

One of the functions of the department is to co-operate with counties and towns in the improvement of "ways," according to a system by which the State pays a third, the county a third and the town or towns the other third, so making possible the betterment of routes that are important feeders to the main highway routes. and hence may be considered an integral part of them.

Helps Towns With Roads

Another co-operative feature of the department's work is the repair and improvement of public ways other than state highways in towns the valuation of which is under $3,000,000. The towns pay what they can afford, the State pays the rest and the department does the work. Further, the department furnishes engineering advice to towns on road projects. Specifications for bridges to be constructed by counties or towns and plans for roads to be built by cities and towns outside Boston must be approved by the department, if funds are to be borrowed for construction.

And while the State helps the municipalities, the Federal Government in turn helps the State in the construction and maintenance of rural highways through the so-called "Federal Aid" funds, which together with the State money are spent under requirements and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, under whose direction the United States bureau of public roads is conducted. Last year the Federal aid amounted to $811,954 and it will come to about that sum this year.

Snow removal from the principal highway routes to permit the use of important arteries of travel in winter has made more progress probably than any other line of highway maintenance. Most of this work has been done by the cities and towns, the State lending to them plows, trucks and other equipment, as well as maintaining at strategic points a number of tractors with plows to meet emergency calls. But by an act of the last Legislature the department is now required to do it or the towns may elect to do so under the department supervision.

Keeping Roads Open in Winter

For the coming winter the department has selected state nighways having a total length of 1150 miles to be kept clear of snow and ice, and town roads totaling 350 miles have been designated as the town's ways for the removal of snow in co-operation with the local authorities, who will pay a part of the cost.

The department has adopted the system of through interstate routes and types of warning, directional and information signs for use on all the federal aid system of highways throughout the United States, which were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under authority of the Legislature, providing for the adoption of through ways, the department recently applied the "boulevard stop" plan to the Newburyport Turnpike, which requires all vehicles approaching from intersecting ways to come to a full stop, an experiment that has reduced the number of accidents on this route.

With its main office at Commonwealth Pier 5, in South Boston, the Registry of Motor Vehicles has branch offices at 11 different points in the State for the convenience of the motoring public. Inspectors of the registry investigate all accidents, report on violation of the laws and regulations relating to headlights, brakes and garages, and keep records of all dealers in new and used cars. as well as furnishing information for and prosecutions in court of violations.

Registrations Fall Off

Last year there were issued 835,439 registration certificates, 763,951 operators' licenses, while 153,053 examinations were given to applicants for licenses. The total net amount of money received by the registry last year and credited to the highway fund in the State Treasury was $13,077,857.47. This year it will be somewhat under that figure. Up to July 31 the registration total was 737,242 and the number of licenses 535,136. The falling off is attributed by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar, to the operation of the Compulsory Liability Insurance Law.

The highway construction program, as outlined by Mr. Williams, aims to provide roads of types properly suited to traffic condition and built to give the best possible service with a comparatively low maintenance cost.

Last year 222 miles of highway were built, of which 138 were new construction and 83 reconstruction. Of new roads 44 miles were gravel, 12 miles bituminous concrete, 57 miles bituminous macadam, 10 miles reinforced concrete, 12 miles gravel with bituminous treatment, and about a mile and a half were of earth. Of reconstructed roads 54 miles were of bituminous macadam, 10 miles bituminous concrete, 17 miles reinforced concrete and the balance of miscellaneous types.

Charge of State Waters Is Another Duty—Employs 2000—Manages Piers

Oversight Over State Waters

The department has general care and supervision of all harbors and tidewaters within the Commonwealth, as well as of the Connecticut River and the non-tidal part of the Merrimack River, and is authorized to undertake any work for the improvement, development, maintenance and protection of rivers, harbors, tidewaters and foreshores. It prescribes lines limiting structures in tidewater and licenses any structures to be built in tidewaters of great ponds.

Port facilities and harbor-front areas owned by the State include Commonwealth Pier 5, in South Boston, one of the largest steamship terminals in the country, 1200 feet long and 400 feet wide, capable of serving five ocean steamships at one time, with a two-story steel and reinforced concrete building equipped for handling freight on both floors and provided with heated passenger quarters on the second floor, as well as railroad tracks on the first floor for the transfer of freight between cars and wharf.

Pier Can House 800 Freight Cars

Connected with this pier is the Commonwealth railroad yard, with a capacity of 800 freight cars. The department operates this pier and during 1926 there were handled 400,000 tons of freight.

Commonwealth Pier 6 in South Boston, known as the Fish Pier, from the fact that it is leased to the Boston Fish Market Corporation, is the center of one of the largest wholesale fish markets in the country.

It may be noted that in the development and improvement of Boston Harbor, in the acquisition of land, reclamation of flats and construction of port facilities, the State has spent more than $22,000,000 since 1859.

In 1924 the department adopted rules and regulations for the proper control of billboards and other advertising devices on public ways or on private property within the public view of any highway, public park or reservation, and under these regulations issues permits for the erection and maintenance of such signs.

SCOTS READY FOR PICNIC

Bagpipe contests, sword dances, exhibitions of the Highland fling and Highland dress competition, are included in the program for the Scottish picnic and games of the Associated Clans to be held at Caledonian Grove on Labor Day, Sept. 5. This will be the thirty-eighth consecutive meeting of members of the Order of Scottish Clans.

NORWALK TIRES

MADE IN NEW ENGLAND

No New Car Equipment

IN tires as in any other commodity there are a number of grades. Tires can be put into three classes—

1. Cheap—in first cost—
2. Equipment brands—the kinds that come on new cars—
3. Custom-built tires like Norwalk.

You never see Norwalks furnished as original equipment. All new rubber and Egyptian Cord make them cost too much—

But you WILL see Norwalks on thousands of cars whose owners know that their habit of outrunning others makes them the most economical tires you can use.

H. S. MACOMBER & CO., Inc.

Established 1883

140-148 Brookline Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

ANGORA GROWS FROM VILLAGE TO CAPITAL

Former Turkish Hamlet Is Being Rapidly Raised to Status of Great City

ANGORA (Special Correspondence)—It will be many years before Angora can boast of being one of the world's gerat capitals but those who are responsible for its choice, in preference to Constantinople, are certainly doing everything in their power—from a constructional point of view—to make it favorably comparable with the smaller capitals in Europe. Its situation in the heart of Anatolia renders the task exceedingly difficult, but, in spite of the obstacles encountered, praiseworthy results have been attained.

During the past year especially, remarkable progress has been made, and it is difficult to believe that the Angora of today is the same as that which, only a very short time ago, was nothing more than a typical Anatolian village with its war-ruined habitations, burnt-out Armenian quarters, and deserted streets.

In the place of the latter one now finds wide, imposing-looking avenues and the most up-to-date houses and shops, public buildings and schools. The older inhabitants of the town are just becoming accustomed to the undreamed-of conveniences of running water and electricity in their houses, and within 12 months they will also have the use of gas. The speed with which the town is being built is amazing. The style of houses being adopted is, for the most part, German and Austrian and the new suburb of Yeni Shehir has its prototype in the outlying districts of Berlin. Builders, architects and engineers are at a premium and are consquently simply coining money.

No Place for Idlers

The possessors of land are making immense fortunes without effort, while proprietors of houses of all descriptions capable of affording accommodation are realizing astonishing profits with automatic regularity.

Angora is no place for idlers: workmen are at their jobs soon after 6 o'clock in the morning and stay there, working at full pressure, until darkness makes further work impossible. From morning till night there is an incessant stream of carts and motor lorries going to and from the stone quarries and brick kilns, and masons and carpenters appear to be engaged in a continual contest as to who can make the most noise. There are, as yet, no street cars but a good omnibus service fulfils present transport requirements. Amusements are practically limited to cabarets and these are of a very primitive order, with an occasional good musical concert by the President's band.

Service Flats Planned

Angora lacks a really good hotel, as those it now possesses are nothing more than sleeping quarters of only minimum comfort, but at exorbitant prices. Plans for the next two years comprise the building of modern service flats having their own shops and cinema, the laying out of numerous public parks and gardens, the construction of 45 kilometers of boulevard and many other improvements for the embellishment of the town. A wide belt of trees is also being planted round the town with a view to sheltering it from the devastating winds.

The municipality is hard put to keep up, financially, with the continual demands these new projects make, as its annual revenue does not exceed 3,000,000 liras of which 1,000,000 liras is contributed from Government funds. The amount of work yet to be done to complete the projects in hand is estimated to cost 30,000,000 liras but at the prices now prevailing here that amount will not go far. Lack of experience has been responsible for the expenditure of vast sums of money to poor purpose, one instance being the first electrical central and distribution system which is having to be gradually replaced, owing to its inefficiency, by a completely new installation.

Foreign Experts Obtained

There is, however, a considerable change in the attitude of official departments on the question of calling in foreign assistance. The previous intractability shows a marked modification and the superiority of foreign executive and administrative specialists is now admitted and appreciated in a more proper manner. In various braaches foreign experts have been engaged to organize and direct the work of reconstruction on modern lines.

As for the Government departments, they are often working until as late as 8 p. m. and the various commissions having their headquarters in the Grand National Assembly appear to keep at work until the job in hand is finished. The summer vacations for Parliament will be short this year and fully occupied with the coming general elections and Popular Party Congress.

1500-Page Speech

A stirring speech, some 1500 pages long, will be pronounced by the President at the coming Popular Party meeting and preparations for its broadcasting are now complete. Information obtained here states that this discourse will comprise a glowing account of the Republic's history with severe reference to the reactionary incidents of last year. It is, furthermore, expected to include timely warning to those of oppositionist tendencies, though by the time the speech is delivered all oppositionists, and even many members of the Popular Party whose enthusiasm is considered as leaving something to be desired, will have found themselves ejected from Parliament. The contention is that by ousting the members of the opposition and those of the Popular Party to whom exception has been taken, all possibilities of delay in the Assembly's work by useless discussion and irritating objection will be completely eliminated.

The capital punishments of last year have had a tremendous effect and the opposition has since then been absolutely quelled. But all the same it is considered expedient to banish from parliamentary affairs all those whose inclinations have been known to be not entirely pro-Popular Party. A keen military control is being exercised throughout the country but this, while serving the purpose of frustrating any attempt at insurrection, also guarantees security for the population and affords the inhabitants of regions previously troubled by tribal disputes the chance of devoting themselves to their work.

Cost of Rising

According to a recent article from the pen of a prominent deputy, the Kurdish rising cost the country some 10,0000,000 liras and thousands of men. Whether the latter is a gross exaggeration or a revelation of a hitherto concealed fact it is difficult to say, but the movement was sufficiently serious to convince the Government of the necessity of a careful weeding out of persons whose allegiance to the state was in any way questionable. These are now being transplanted in western vilayets and their previous homes will be taken over by some of the Mussulman emigrants from the Caucasus.

Much yet remains to be done in the agricultural domain. Considerable advancement is evident but the lack of capital makes the adoption of up-to-date agricultural machinery on a big scale impossible. Farmers themselves are too poor to go in for lavor-saving devices and the Government's funds are almost exclusively engaged in building railways and roads and furnishing the army and navy with modern equipment. A scheme undertaken by a Polish group of financiers and industrialists to supply agricultural implements to farmers on easy terms, has not proved successful, presumably because of the group's capital being insufficient. But some such project is necessary before any real and outstanding agricultural development is possible.

State of Political Calm

This country is now enjoying a phase of political calm not previously experienced since its constitution as a Republic. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, the Foreign Minister, declared to the writer that Turkey had now attained that satisfactory state of being at peace with the world and able, at last, to devote her whole attention to putting her house in order. The latter, he said, was an undertaking of no mean magnitude and one which taxed Turkey's financial resources to the uttermost. But he emphatically stated that under no circumstances would the Government have recourse to foreign loans. The Turks, he added, were firmly determined to keep well within their financial limits even if this meant delay in the realization of their plans and said they intended to follow to the letter the old Turkish proverb, "When in bed stretch your legs according to the length of the blanket."

Comparison of the present situation of the country with that of last year proves, however, a considerable all-round improvement and indicates a general putting of shoulders to the wheel. There are occasional instances of doubt as to which way to push, but as the will to progress is unanimous, there is reason to conclude that efforts will soon automatically synchronize and resolve themselves into the desired state of united force.

The Old and the New in Turkey's Growing Capital City

Angora, Like Australia's Canberra, Is in Process of Rapid Transformation From a Mere Village to a Great Capital City. The New Turkish Capital Is Erecting Buildings at an Extraordinary Rate, Foreign Experts, in Many Cases, Directing the Work on Modern Lines. The New Building Shown on the Left Is the Grand National Assembly Hall. The Ruins on the Right Are Those of the Gateway of the Ancient Temple of Augustus.

Good Roads and Neat Cottages Now Mark French War Area

District Around Dunkirk and Lille Has Recovered All Pre-war Industrial Activity—Ripe Grain Covers Former Scene of Devastation

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—From the dunes on the northern coast to the forest of the Ardennes, northeast of Paris, the scene presented today is one of thriving industries and smiling fields. Ten years ago devastation stared at the visitor. The sailor from Artois, the factory worker from Flanders, and the farmer from Picardy wondered if ever again trees would grow and flowers bloom by the wayside.

It is a perennial story, this of the reconstruction taking place in the former war areas. Every now and again, however, some incident draws attention back to what is happening in the northeastern corner of France.

In this district, which revolves around the cities of Dunkirk, Lille, Lens and Arras, the destruction of factories, houses, roads and plowed acres amounted in some places to 70 per cent and in others to 100 per cent of the total, according to situation and incident of war. Today production in many industries exceeds the pre-war and in most of the rest equals the pre-war. This was the richest mining and industrial part of France and has now more than recaptured its former standing. There are trees where there were none before; there are cheery, comfortable cottages where there were once squalid tenements; there are gardens where there were once rubbish heaps; there are schools where once warehouses stood.

Growth of Dunkirk

One French writer, Pierre la Mazière, who went to Dunkirk to study the changes in that port, wrote that he found the port had an importance today far beyond the pre-war. Where 30,000 tons of iron products went through the port a year in 1913, there are now 1,300,000, to which may be added 400,000 tons of textiles. Grain, oil, and meat cargoes in great quantities now come to Dunkirk, whereas they were little seen before the war. There is a scheme to connect by canal Dunkirk with the Rhine. When this takes place the minerals of Alsace will be exported via Dunkirk.

Lille is the cotton city. Not a perfect spindle, so they say, could be found there after the war. In the seven towns, Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Bondues, Linselles, Roucq, and la Madeleine now are throbbing industries, cotton, textiles, the countryside with new roads, tree-lined, winding past new cottages and fields of ripe grain. In the factories is the most modern machinery, and it is stated on good authority that production here has gone beyond that of before the war.

Lens is a mining center. Here particularly are the garden suburbs in evidence, with the lilac, the roses, and jasmine. One feature peculiar to the changes in a decade is the increasing number of foreign workers. At the kiosks Polish, Yiddish, Czech newspapers are sold, and in the cafés one hears Arabic, Spanish, Bulgarian, German. Foreign soil in France. A foreign legion of miners has been mobilized. They get on well together, and their combined efforts have served to restore to Lens its position in the mining world which it held before the war.

New City at Arras

In Arras, hardly 25 per cent of the buildings were left standing at the time of the armistice. Now the "arcades de la grande place" are thronged with people and lined along the one side with well-stocked shop windows. A new city has grown up. Arras lies in an agricultural belt. The ground is perhaps not quite so level as it once was. A slight depression in a patch of clover marks a filled-in shell hole. The fences are made sometimes of scraps of rusty barbed wire. But the grim, caked mud is entirely gone and the stripped trees are veiled in leaves. Farmers and the kindly hand of nature are gradually eliminating signs of the battle which once swept across the land. The French are proud of this recovery and glad they can declare conditions to be better now than they probably ever were before.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

August 28-September 3

Australia—South Australia, Adelaide: Exhibition Building, 3 p. m., October 2; Town Hall, 1 p. m., October 3.

Germany—Braunschweig: Church Edifice, 5 p. m., September 25. In German.
Stuttgart: Liederhalle, 8 p. m., September 27, in German; Church, Silberburgstrasse 174b, 8 p. m., September 29, in English.

Colorado—Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, South Grant Street and East Bayaud Avenue, 8 p. m., September 2.
Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, West Lake Place and Grove Street, 8 p. m., September 1.

Massachusetts—Bourne (auspices Buzzards Bay Society): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., August 28.
Cotuit: Freedom Hall, 8:30 p. m., August 29.

Michigan—Houghton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., September 2.
Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 3 p. m., August 28.

Minnesota—Duluth (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., August 30.

New Jersey—Cape May (auspices Wildwood Society): Hunt's City Pier Theater, 3 p. m.. August 28.

New York—Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., August 29. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Port Jefferson (auspices Huntington Society): Athena Hall, 3:30 p. m., August 28.

Ohio—Avon Lake: School Auditorium, Stop 56, Avon Center Road, 8 p. m., August 28.

Washington — Rollingbay: Moran's School Auditorium, 3 p. m., August 28.

CALLES NEUTRAL IN MEXICAN RACE

Declares Government Backs No Candidate in 1928 Presidential Campaign

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (Special)—President Calles in a statement last night declared his stand is clearly and unequivocally one of impartiality and neutrality toward the three candidates—Generals Alvaro Obregon, his predecessor, Francisco R. Serrano and Arnulfo R. Gomez—in the strenuous campaigns they are waging to succeed him at the elections to be held next July.

Without referring to any of the three by name the President replied to a number of questions in connection with his own attitude and that of members of his Administration. He stoutly denied he had authorized any of his subalterns in any way to side in with any candidate.

Questioned on charges which have been made of his alleged partiality toward one of these candidates and that federal funds had been supplied to this candidate, the President answered: "If such charges have been made they are absolutely false and calumnious." Not one cent has been used for this purpose, General Calles declared, nor has his office or any government dependency participated, either openly or otherwise, in the presidential campaign.

Asked whether he could obtain similar neutral conduct on the part of other authorities in the country, the President replied: "Naturally, as Chief Executive, I can only respond for my own acts; I do not accept responsibility for others. My Government is a constitutional government; I cannot invade the constitutional rights of those entitled to them but if I cannot invade their rights I can from time to time warn them against becoming political machines. I feel this clear definition on my part will serve as a democratic guide of action to those who may have swerved from their proper course."

Questioned on the report that some army commanders had assumed an attitude which could be interpreted as rebellious, President Calles replied that such rumors had reached him but he had found them unfounded. "I take this opportunity to state most emphatically my utmost faith in the army. I am ready to convert myself into a guarantor for the army and even for leaders who have been most frequently under suspicion," he said.

MUNIFICENT OFFER OF BOOKS TO SCHOOLS

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Plans to place a library in every school of the Province of Prince Edward Island have been formulated by Adam Andrew of San Francisco, a former resident of the Island Province, who is now on a visit to his native home. On his initiative, the Schood Days' Library Commission has been organized.

The purpose is to place a bookcase, capable of holding 50 or more books, in every schoolhouse throughout the Province. These books are to be selected according to the catalogue of books recommended for public school libraries by the Department of Education of the Province. Over 400 schools are involved.

MR. HOOVER FOR RIVER PROJECTS

Says They Can Be Built Without Preventing Tax Reduction

LOS ANGELES (Staff Correspondence)—Reduction of taxes and construction of the great engineering projects contemplated by the Federal Government can be undertaken at the same time, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declared here.

Building of the inland waterways system, development of the Columbia River Basin, protection of areas affected by the Mississippi and Colorado Rivers, construction of the St. Lawrence international canal and regulation of the Great Lakes level can all be accomplished without disturbing the national budget, he asserted.

"None of these projects," Mr. Hoover said, "has as yet reached the stage where vast amounts of money are necessary to be appropriated. All of them excepting those affecting the Colorado and Mississippi are in such state that only preliminary appropriations will be asked. Only about $30,000,000 will be required annually to carry on work upon the proposed Boulder Canyon Dam and the Mississippi projects.

"Neither will the consequent drain on the treasury in any way affect the tax reduction plan proposed by Secretary Mellon.

"The necessary thing is to establish harmony among various states of the Colorado River area touching the proper plan of proposed development. That such an agreement will be reached in the forthcoming conference of governors of these states is expected.

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THE HOME FORUM

Garden Adventuring

WHEN one takes possession of an old house, and undertakes to restore its youth without robbing it of its aspect of venerable tranquillity, one has need of much sentiment and some imagination. It will scarcely do to dress the old place up in modern clothes and paint its face; a revival of youth is not to be obtained in that way. One must deal gently and sympathetically with it, recognizing its long-established idiosyncrasies. One needs to be quick to catch the faint sounds of ghostly footsteps in the rooms and to realize that past generations have bequeathed to it a character that no crass intruder may attempt with impunity to change.

And one should remember that the house itself is not the whole of the home, and that it might find itself very unhappy to awaken from its long sleep only to discover that all its surroundings had been altered. The hands which polished the windows and swept the hearth in the old house also planted gardens round about it, and old flowers still lie sleeping beneath the tangle of weeds and briers in the dooryard.

I knew that there were peonies and rugosa roses in our yard, as well as old-fashioned roses both red and white, for they were still blooming bravely in the tall grass and needed only to be transplanted or given breathing space. My first genuine thrill of discovery came when I cleaned out an old tangle of grapevine with its tumble-down arbor. (That grapevine, by the way, refused to succumb to the ax. For ten years it continued to send up hopeful shoots until at last it won the victory. A new arbor was built and the young canes tied up, and the very first year it gave us a crop of luscious Concord grapes.)

It was while I was at work in this miniature jungle that I came unexpectedly upon a pink flower—a pure and heavenly pink. A closer inspection proved it to be an old-fashioned moss rose. The single blossom was small and the plant feeble, but it responded to care and is now growing vigorously and rewarding us with its bloom.

That was my first adventure. The next was the discovery of a sweet William which appeared after the tangle had been cleared away. Who knows how long the roots or seeds had been lying dormant there? Beside it I found a mass of roots of golden glow.

Then I said, "There was once a flower garden here," and I proceeded to make a methodical exploration. As a result I now have narcissus and golden lilies and lavender bellflowers in my garden that are survivals of that old garden of the past, as well as columbines transplanted from odd corners (one, a magnificent double white, was growing in a rotted tree stump) whither they had migrated from that garden of old.

But of all these survivals of a past generation, the little Johnny-jump-ups or heart's-ease are the most persistent. One never knows where they may appear. I have discovered them in almost every place I have spaded up. Apparently the seeds have lain dormant for years and only need a little encouragement to call them into bloom. I love their little purple and yellow faces. I think I have never seen flowers that seemed to be made so happy by just a little human care.

This means that pansies were once planted here, for the heart's-ease is an example of reversion to the original type. I was curious to know more about this and consulted my friend the horticulturist. He tells me that the pansy was developed from the heart's ease, which usually classified as a distinct species, Viola tricolor, a native European wild flower. The reversion, he says, may occur in a single year, one or two of these "throw-backs" being produced in a pansy bed. But my little Johnny-jump-ups were bequeathed to me by pansy growers of long ago, and I am sentimental enough to keep them growing and perverse enough to prefer them to big vari-colored pansies.

These are flowers that have loved the home place enough to stay here until a loving hand should give them another chance to bloom and praise their Maker, but there are more wayward flowers that prefer to stray. "Garden escapes," they are called, and one of my adventures is to run across them in unexpected places. Perhaps the most common of these garden wanderers hereabout is the orange day lily. I know of one railroad cut where they clothe the bank for a hundred feet, and they are often to be found in fields far from houses. My own I filched from beside the doorstone of an abandoned house, only to discover later that I had some growing in a spot of my own, that was mowed every year so that they never bloomed. Transplanted bulbs from this spot, however, have come again into their blossoming own.

Even more heterodox, from the refined gardener's point of view, are my adventures with vagabonds that have strayed into my garden from outside, like wild ducks that come to rest on the domestic pond. Every year or so a weed springs up which I allow to grow because I know it will bear flaming little magenta flowers. I do not know its name. I have, however, identified the corn cockle, which has invaded my garden more than once.

Perhaps you do not know the corn cockle by that name, but would recognize it merely as a somewhat troublesome weed. It is a member of the pink family and may be described as an annual with an erect, rather downy stem. The calyx is large and very hairy; the leaves are also hairy. The flower has five petals and is a rich reddish purple. I believe the corn cockle has been domesticated, but it was originally a native European plant which grew naturally in grain fields, as the poppy does, and was probably imported into this country with wheat. It is almost impossible to get the corn cockle seed out of wheat and the pretty flower is considered a pest in the wheat country. Very likely it was introduced into my garden through the agency of chicken feed, but with me it is a guest, nothing less.

Whether a flower is to be considered an aristocrat or a weed, it seems to me, depends entirely on the point of view. Take wild mustard, for example. It is the bane of many a farmer, yet is it not a pretty plant? I have descended so far in my horticultural depravity as to welcome a few wild mustard plants in among my annuals while yet there was a dearth of yellow in the garden. Why not?

Bouncing Bet has had a curious in-again-out-again history. Originally a European wild flower, it was domesticated like the larkspur and the foxglove and became a garden flower of respectable standing. As such it was brought to this country. Then it escaped from gardens and, the soil and climate being congenial, reverted to vagabondage and became a wild flower again. Now no flower is commoner along our roadsides in midsummer. As the latest stage in its checkered career, it has stolen back again into my garden and grows among the moss roses—a little too exuberantly perhaps, yet not without its decorative value there.

Such have been my humble garden adventures with floral vagabonds that came to me unsought and unexpected. In my indolent leniency I have sometimes been hospitable toward a weed, and lo! I have entertained an angel unawares.

To me the end and aim of a garden is not landscape design, not the production of rare named varieties, but simply flowers—flowers for thoughts, flowers for sentiment, flowers for remembrance, flowers for fragrance and beauty. If that be heresy, make the most of it.

W. A. D.

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Ships at Anchor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love to watch them rocking to and fro—
A swish of water their faint lullaby—
Brave, patient ships, that slowly sway and lie
On the soft surface of the harbor's calm
When, could they speak, they would long unutterly
To face about and make their way to sea.

And while they wait, do they perhaps recall
The shores of Africa, the fields of Spain?
Do they through Summer silence see again
The bright still sunshine of Norwegian skies?
Graceful as gulls they dip rhythmically
Waiting to swing out to the open sea.

Swaying so gently in the noon-day sun,
Their grey shapes mirrored in the water's face
They rock, at anchor, in that peaceful place
Dreaming, perhaps, of beckoning distant shores,
Of the dear moment that will set them free
To find the rushing high-ways of the sea.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Imperial August

Until the Roman Senate decreed the name which the month of August has borne for nineteen centuries, it was merely the colorless Sextilis or "sixth" division of the year. When Numa reformed the calendar it became the eighth month and was named August in honor of the first of the emperors, as Quintilis, the preceding month, had been named Julius in honor of the first of the Cæsars. Nor should his month continue to be shorter than July, and so it was that the already abbreviated February was robbed of another day merely to lengthen the august month of the emperor. Hence to this day August belongs to "all the rest" that "have thirty-one," and the two Cæsars follow each other through the years in the perpetuation of their names in our calendar.

Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers called August Weod-monath, literally the weed-month. The word is not as forbidding as it sounds, however, since weod meant originally all vegetation, and, as everybody knows, the mature growth of crops at this season overrules all detriment of the weeds. For most plants the zenith of vigor is now reached, and the Dutch people call it Oost-maand, the harvest month. No matter what the weather may bring now, apparently different nations persist in taking an optimistic view of reaping bountiful rewards from the earth. One English proverb says,

If the twenty-fourth of August be fair and clear
Then hope for a prosperous autumn that year.

But why the twenty-fourth was selected as the test is not so clear.

Other popular predictions make no qualifications at all. In his famous "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," the Elizabethan Thomas Tusser declared,

Dry August and warm
Does Harvest no harm,

and peoples of southern Europe are just as cheerful about rain. An Italian saying insists that "A wet August never brings dearth."

For some of the other months many old saws express doubts and misgivings, and they issue all sorts of warning if the fitful weather does not prove all that it should. But August apparently is superior to all meteorological caprice. It bows to no climatic adversity, but dispenses its imperial bounty with a proudly impartial power.

"Reading" in Oxford

Inseparable from lovely architecture, old gray stone and the Cherwell are the old customs, traditions and expressions which have come down with them to the present day and are accepted just as we accept the gray of the stone and the flowers which grow in the crevices and on the tops of the walls.

Even those of us who come from a distance early fall into the way of using phrases as we hear them, and few question the origin of a word which has become quite absorbed in the general atmosphere. But the Oxford student who has "come up" to do serious work usually has too much in his chosen subject to admit of wandering in bypaths which do not connect with the main thoroughfares of his reading; and this brings us to the expression in question.

The Oxford student "reads." He never "studies." Today, visiting that mine of books, the Bodleian Library and, just across the street, its lower story painted a sapphire blue, the old building once a dwelling, now "Blackwell's Bookshop"—the largest in the world, where the stranger and the student alike may browse at will and unmolested—one's thought runs back to the time of Alfred, England's student King, and his efforts to spread learning among his people. A few hand-printed and often beautifully illuminated manuscripts constituted the library of the England of that day, and a few men of learning, carefully sought by that great King, "read" mathematics, "read" music, logic, astronomy—to those, young and old who, not having been "advanced to the office of reading," gathered about them. For Alfred established three schools in Oxford; the Great Hall, the Lesser Hall and the Little Hall, each having its definite subjects and each its "reader." So, on down to the present day, subjects are "read" in Oxford.

Though from the point of view of accomplishment the work may be strenuous, it sounds leisurely, and entirely in keeping with the easy chair by the bright fire in his "digs," in winter months; and the punt made fast under the willow bank when the spring term begins, with books and cushions. Twilight lingers long, as spring advances to summer, and it is pleasant after an evening thus spent to drift down to Magdalen boat landing as the moon silvers the fading gold of the sky.

Les Cervarolles. Hébert.

ONE of the favorite pictures in the Luxembourg Museum in Paris is the symbolic figure painting by Hébert, called "Les Cervarolles," which was exhibited in 1859. The models were three peasant girls from Cervara, of different ages, representing childhood, maidenhood, and womanhood. In their picturesque costumes, with bright copper pails on their heads, they mount or descend a spiral path or rock-hewn stairway in a damp cave, where they may draw water from some cool spring or fountain. Beauty of face and grace of figure, poise of arms, and delicate balancing of the copper kettle are enhanced by the color effects in the garments of the maiden in the foreground, while the child's face and manner show surprise and timidity. The artist has turned the face of the more mature woman in the opposite direction, so that the sunlight falls upon the light-colored head draperies, giving light and color to the background, and the suggestion of strength.

From the strenuous posture of the woman ascending the steps one suspects that the water jar has been filled and that it is heavy and difficult to balance on the upward ascent, while the kettle carelessly borne on the back of the head of the maiden as she lightly trips down the steps is probably empty.

The rugged walls, the worn steps, the noonday sunshine lighting the mellow terra cottas of the cavern's shadows, furnish a rich-toned background for the strikingly costumed figures on the stairway.

What Kilmeny Saw

She saw a sun in a summer sky,
And clouds of amber sailing by;
A lovely land beneath her lay,
And that land had lakes and mountains gray;
And that land had valleys and hoary piles,
And marlèd seas, and a thousand isles;
Its fields were speckled, its forests green,
And its lakes were all of the dazzling sheen,
Like magic mirrors, where slumbering lay
The sun and the sky and the cloudlet gray,
Which heaved and trembled, and gently swung;
On every shore they seemed to be hung;
For there they were seen on their downward plain
A thousand times and a thousand again;
In winding lake and placid firth,
Little peaceful heavens in the bosom of earth.

Kilmeny sighed and seemed to grieve,
For she found her heart to that land did cleave.
She saw the corn wave on the vale;
She saw the deer run down the dale;
She saw the plaid and the broad claymore.
And the brows that the badge of freedom bore;
And she thought she had seen the land before.

—JAMES HOGG, in "The Queen's Wake."

Newness of Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN who had spent many happy summers in her little country home by the shores of a beautiful lake, once remarked to a friend that she was continually finding something new about the place. It might be a new view of a familiar clump of birches, with the blue waters of the lake shining through their slender branches; or perhaps a new corner from which she caught a glimpse of the little home nestling among the trees; or perhaps the low setting sun had bathed the garden in its light so that the blue of the larkspurs shone with a new radiance. So, year after year brought days that unfolded something new, some fresh aspect of the old, familiar scenes from which to gather new visions of beauty. This faculty of bringing to the familiar scene a freshness of vision is expressed in Keble's well-known hymn, a verse of which reads:

Old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be,
As more of heaven in each we see;
Some softening gleam of love and prayer
Shall dawn on every cross and care.

The so-called human mind in its restless craving for something new believes it may be found in change of place, or of persons and things; but the result of its search is only dissatisfaction and weariness. To a child the dawn of a new day may be the dawn of a new adventure, because the child thought is full of wonder and expectancy of good. This childlike attitude of mind that is always expecting good, indicates also a willingness to be taught. When the mothers brought their little ones to be blessed by Jesus he said to them, "Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven." The learned men of that day who came to Jesus to try to puzzle him by their questions, thought that their scholarly attainments entitled them to an exalted place in the kingdom of heaven. They had forgotten the example of the great King Solomon, who when given a kingdom to govern, humbly prayed for wisdom and understanding and said, "I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in."

Jesus taught men to look with new eyes, with childlike eyes, on the old laws. With his clear-sighted compassionate teaching, the old law that said, "Thou shalt not kill," became a new law, "Thou shalt love." He demanded a fresh viewpoint. He said, "New wine must be put into new bottles."

The new, ever present, changeless love of God cannot be kept in the old forms of scholastic theology. This love of God must be expressed in ever new manifestations to meet the ever changing human need. The infinite love of God has no boundary,—it must embrace every human need.

To the one who seems to be burdened with a weary and discouraged sense of life, the need is not so much for a change of scene as for a fresh viewpoint from which to look at his problems. If our outlook seems clouded and depressed, we may be sure it is because we are looking merely at the material aspect of things, and that we need to be reminded of the spiritual facts which Christian Science teaches us to look for in considering any problem. The old thought of God as sending both good and evil to men is giving place to the more scientific sense of God as revealed by Christian Science. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 140) by Mary Baker Eddy, we read, "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death."

In the realm of so-called natural science the eager student is always discovering fresh wonders, and each new discovery impels him onward to further discovery. This fresh, eager viewpoint is needed in religion more than anywhere else because the truth about God, which is the vital point in religion, concerns our very life.

The world so often seems to lose its vision because it accepts the creeds and dogmas which men have built up, instead of trying to learn the truth about God. The new understanding of God, which Christian Science reveals, means the dawn of a new life to those who are receptive to this divine idea. It is the coming of the Christ to each one of us; and as old cherished beliefs are given up healing naturally follows. Mrs. Eddy, writing of the "New Birth" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 15), says: "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love." We need these moments of vision which forward our new birth and make us partakers of the kingdom of heaven now, and which enable us to say with the apostle, "Behold, all things are become new."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Neuheit des Lebens

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Frau, die in ihrem Landhäuschen am Ufer eines schönen Sees viele glückliche Sommer zugebracht hatte, machte einmal einer Freundin gegenüber die Bemerkung, sie entdecke an dem Wohnsitze beständig etwas Neues. Vielleicht war es ein neuer Blick auf eine bekannte Birkengruppe, durch deren schlanke Zweige das blaue Wasser des Sees schimmerte, oder eine neue Stelle, von wo aus sie das Häuschen friedlich zwischen die Bäume gebettet sehen konnte, oder überflutete der Schein der untergehenden Sonne den Garten, so daß das Blau der Lerchensporne in neuem Glanz erstrahlte. So brachte ein Jahr nach dem andern Tage, die etwas Neues entfalteten, irgend einen neuen Anblick der alten bekannten Bilder, woraus sie neue Blicke der Schönheit erntete. Diese Gabe, einem bekannten Bilde neue Reize abzugewinnen, kommt in dem bekannten Liede Kebles zum Ausdruck, von dem ein Vers lautet:

Alte Freunde und Bilder gestalten sich lieblicher,
Je mehr Himmel in jedem wir seh'n;
Ein weicher Schimmer von Lieb' und Gebet
Wird dann dämmern über jeglicher Sorge.

Das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt mit seiner ruhelosen Unersättlichkeit nach etwas Neuem glaubt, dieses durch einen Wechsel des Orts, der Personen oder der Dinge erlangen zu können. Aber das Ergebnis seines Trachtens ist nur Unzufriedenheit und Überdruß. Für ein Kind kann der Anbruch eines neuen Tages die Morgendämmerung eines neuen Ereignisses sein, weil das Denken des Kindes voller Verlangen und Erwartung des Guten ist. Diese kindliche Gesinnung, die immer Gutes erwartet, weist auch auf die Bereitschaft hin, sich unterweisen zu lassen. Als die Mütter ihre Kleinen zu Jesus brachten, damit er sie segne, sagte er zu ihnen: „Wer nun sich selbst erniedrigt wie dies Kind, der ist der Größte im Himmelreich". Die Gelehrten jener Zeit, die zu Jesus kamen, um ihn mit ihren Fragen in Verwirrung zu bringen, glaubten, ihre Gelehrsamkeit berechtige sie, einen auserwählten Platz im Himmelreich einzunehmen. Sie hatten das Beispiel des großen Königs Salomo vergessen, der, als ihm die Herrschaft über ein Reich verliehen wurde, demütig um Weisheit und Verstand betete und sagte: „So bin ich ein junger Knabe, weiß nicht weder meinen Ausgang noch Eingang".

Jesus lehrte die Menschen, die alten Gesetze mit neuen Augen, mit kindlichen Augen, anzusehen. Durch sein leicht verständliches, trostreiches Lehren wurde aus dem alten Gesetz, das gebot: „Du sollst nicht töten", ein neues Gesetz, das lautet: „Du sollst lieben". Er verlangte einen neuen Gesichtspunkt. Er sagte: „Man soll Most in neue Schläuche fassen".

Die neue, immer gegenwärtige, unwandelbare Liebe Gottes kann nicht in den alten Formen einer schulmäßigen Gottesgelehrtheit beibehalten werden. Diese Liebe Gottes muß in stets neuen Kundwerdungen ausgedrückt werden, um dem stets wandelbaren menschlichen Bedürfnis gerecht zu werden. Die unendliche Liebe Gottes hat keine Grenze,—sie muß jedes menschliche Bedürfnis umfassen.

Wer die Last einer müden und entmutigten Daseinsauffassung zu tragen scheint, bedarf weniger eines Ortswechsels als eines neuen Gesichtspunktes, von dem aus seine Aufgaben anzusehen sind. Scheint unsere Aussicht bewölkt und bedrückt, so dürfen wir versichert sein, daß es deshalb ist, weil wir nur die weltliche Erscheinung der Dinge vor Augen haben, und daß wir an die geistigen Tatsachen, die uns die Christliche Wissenschaft beim Betrachten einer Aufgabe zu suchen lehrt, erinnert werden müssen. Die alte Vorstellung, Gott sende den Menschen sowohl Gutes als auch Böses, weicht der wissenschaftlicheren Auffassung von Gott, wie Er durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbart wird. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 140) von Mary Baker Eddy lesen wir: „Der Gott der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die allumfassende, ewige, göttliche Liebe, die sich nicht ändert, noch Böses, Krankheit oder Tod verursacht".

In dem Gebiete der sogenannten Naturwissenschaft entdeckt der eifrige Schüler stets neue Wunder, und jede Neuentdeckung treibt ihn weiter zum Entdecken an. Dieser neue eifrige Gesichtspunkt ist in der Religion mehr vonnöten als sonstwo, weil die Wahrheit über Gott, die der wesentliche Punkt in der Religion ist, gerade unser Leben betrifft.

Die Welt scheint so oft ihren klaren Blick zu verlieren, weil sie die von Menschen aufgestellten Bekenntnisse und Glaubenssätze annimmt anstatt zu versuchen, die Wahrheit über Gott verstehen zu lernen. Das neue Gottesverständnis, das die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, bedeutet für diejenigen, die für diese göttliche Idee empfänglich sind, die Morgendämmerung eines neuen Lebens. Es ist für jeden von uns die Ankunft des Christus, und in dem Maße, wie alte, lieb gewonnene Annahmen aufgegeben werden, ist Heilung die natürliche Folge. Indem Mrs. Eddy in „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 15) über die „Wiedergeburt" schreibt, sagt sie: „Die Wiedergeburt ist nicht die Arbeit eines Augenblicks. Sie fängt mit Augenblicken an und schreitet mit den Jahren fort; es sind Augenblicke der Gottergebenheit, des kindlichen Vertrauens und der freudigen Annahme des Guten; Augenblicke der Selbstverleugnung, der Selbstaufopferung, der vom Himmel kommenden Hoffnung und der geistigen Liebe". Wir bedürfen dieser Augenblicke der Erkenntnis, die unsere Wiedergeburt fördern und uns jetzt am Himmelreich teilnehmen lassen, und die uns befähigen, mit dem Apostel zu sagen: „Siehe, es ist alles neu geworden!"

Roosevelt and the Children

Mr. Roosevelt's passionate love for his children is well known and I have several times referred to it. But he was strongly drawn to all children. While President, he was constantly being met by children on his many tours of the country. It was a common thing to see great crowds of children grouped at railroad stations to greet him at the towns along the route of his train. Ofttimes the fact that the President's train was going to stop at a small town five minutes would be the occasion for marching the school children down to the depot to see him.

Christmas was a great feast with the Roosevelts. Mr. Roosevelt who was really a Progressive in politics, loved old-fashioned family customs. And so long before Christmas, roaming about the estate he always selected the Christmas log. And then before Christmas he would go and chop it down himself, and he and the children would haul it in to the fireplace. No one was forgotten, and there was always carefully selected presents and baskets of food for some of the poor families around the village.

Indeed, the Roosevelt home, so far as their family customs and mode of living were concerned, was an old-fashioned home. The family did everything together. Of course when in the White House Mr. Roosevelt's time was taken up very much; so that he could not give his children as much of it as he liked. But when at Oyster Bay he loved to gather them around at night and read to them and they loved to hear him. I have heard him say that in the old days in the West on his ranch he used to read to the cowboys at night just as he did to his children.

There were no bridge or other parties at the Roosevelt home, either in Washington or Sagamore Hill. At the White House, of course, parties were more or less formal, and there were few children's parties there, but they loved to have children's parties at their Long Island home. I think the only children's parties at the White House were at Easter and Christmas, when the family was in Washington for Christmas. If they were, the children of all the employees at the White House were invited and received presents. The employees also were included, each one receiving a turkey and other gifts.

I do not remember ever having seen either Mr. or Mrs. Roosevelt dancing any of the customary round dances. At the children's parties at Sagamore Hill, though, I have seen the President and his wife dance the Virginia Reel, which he always enjoyed very much.

At the White House the intimate parties for close friends were usually to hear a piano recital or some visiting singer or to meet some artist of note. Once, I remember they had the Jubilee Singers at the White House.—From "Theodore Roosevelt: Hero to His Valet," by JAMES E. AMOS.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TILDEN BEATS GEORGE OWEN JR.

Only Match Played in Newport Tennis Due to Poor Weather

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—In a match played in spite of a drizzle and a thick fog from the sea, William T. Tilden 2d yesterday defeated George Owen, former Harvard University football star. Tilden won at 6—1, 6—0, and with the aid of a bye reached the third round of the invitation tournament in which he was the victor a year ago. More than 300 persons from Newport's summer colony gathered at the famous casino in spite of the weather to see Owen and Tilden in action on the same stretch of turf. With cold rain falling the country's ranking player set out to finish the match as soon as possible.

In the first set Owen's powerful forehand and his football ability to hold his feet on muddy ground enabled him to get one game, but in the second Tilden's service aces and low drives, bounding hardly at all on the soggy turf, allowed Owen to score only occasional points.

The rain increased as the match ended, and all hope of playing the 40 other singles and doubles matches scheduled soon vanished. Forty-seven matches were set down for today, with play to start in the morning.

George M. Lott Jr., young Chicago alternate on the Davis Cup team, arrived late yesterday and defaulted in singles, saying he felt he was playing too much tennis. Jean Washer, Belgian player, who is rated highly by Tilden and is seeded at the opposite end of the draw, is scheduled to play his first match today.

In the draw for the doubles, which was completed yesterday, Lott and John M. Doeg, his running mate as Davis Cup alternate, were seeded at the top of the 42 teams and are favored to meet Tilden and Francis T. Hunter, probable Davis Cup pair, in the final. The summary:

NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

E. M. Beals, Boston, won from Julius Seligson, New York, by default.

Second Round

N. W. Niles, Boston, won from H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, by default.

Dean Mathey, Cranford, N. J., won from Frank Smith, Waterbury, Conn., by default.

E. T. Herndon, New York, won from George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, by default.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, won from George Owen Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—0.

JOHNSTON READY TO INVADE THE EAST

To Play in U. S. Doubles First, Then Davis Cup

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 24 (AP)—William Johnston dismissed business thoughts yesterday and prepared to depart for the East in quest of further tennis honors.

This morning he left for Boston to pair up with Richard N. Williams 2d in the United States doubles beginning next Monday. The little San Franciscan's entrance in the doubles with Williams is considered significant. It is being done at the request of the United States Lawn Tennis Association and those who follow the game believe this pair will form America's team in the Davis cup pairings.

Following the national doubles play, Johnston will carry his smashing game into the Davis Cup challenge round, Sept. 8, 9 and 10, at the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia. Lastly he will appear in the national singles championship, which he has held twice.

Reports from the East indicate that the burden of the Davis Cup play is going to fall upon the shoulders of Johnston. This conclusion is reached because his terrific offensive style of play has always been virtually unsolvable to the French racqueteers. That the French players will defeat Japan to reach the challenge round is expected on all sides.

Observers say that Johnston either wins or loses by his own efforts. While most matches are won on opponents' errors, he smashes the ball continuously to pile up points, and it is this blinding speed that has always baffled France's tennis delegations.

Penn State Board Makes Two Rulings

By the Associated Press

State College, Pa., Aug. 24

TOTAL abolition of athletic scholarships after Oct. 1, next, and immediate abandonment of all forms of football and other scouting has been finally decided upon by the newly organized board of control of athletics of the Pennsylvania State College.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	89	46	.659
Syracuse	84	51	.622
Newark	73	61	.545
Toronto	71	64	.526
Baltimore	70	63	.526
Rochester	65	70	.481
Jersey City	55	80	.407
Reading	31	103	.231

RESULTS TUESDAY

Syracuse 15, Jersey City 2.
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 4, Newark 3.
Buffalo 6, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 14, Reading 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	78	50	.609
Milwaukee	76	54	.585
Kansas City	77	55	.583
Minneapolis	71	62	.534
St. Paul	69	61	.531
Indianapolis	54	75	.419
Louisville	50	81	.382
Columbus	47	84	.359

RESULTS TUESDAY

Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 3, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 4.
Louisville 9, Kansas City 7.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	77	50	.606
New Orleans	78	51	.605
Memphis	72	56	.563
Nashville	68	58	.540
Atlanta	60	65	.480
Mobile	58	71	.450
Chattanooga	52	78	.400
Little Rock	47	83	.362

RESULTS TUESDAY

Mobile 7, Atlanta 5.
Birmingham 12, New Orleans 0.

U. S. BOYS WIN IN SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, Scot., Aug. 24 (AP)—The three United States entrants in the British boys' open golf championship won their first round matches yesterday. Stewart Scheftal of New York and Charles Sweeney of New Milford, Conn., defeated their opponents 4 and 3, while Sweeney's brother Robert eliminated his English rival 2 up.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR GOLF IN MATCH PLAY AT MINIKAHDA

George Von Elm, Defending Champion, Is at the Top of the Draw, While Robert T. Jones Jr. Is at the Bottom of Lower Bracket

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—Thirty-two survivors of the qualifying rounds were paired off yesterday for match play in competition for the United States amateur golf championship at Minikahda Club.

At the top of the draw stood George Von Elm of Los Angeles in the first match to defend his title, having gained admission to hole competition by virtue of a hard-earned 154, just two strokes inside the limit of 156 at which golfers tied for the last seven places.

At the bottom of the lower bracket was Robert T. Jones Jr., but he was there through a scintillating performance that equaled the record of 142 for medal play in the event.

Jones stood out head and shoulders above the qualifiers after his record of 31-36-67 yesterday, but today faced the possibility that a momentary slump on his part might meet the best game of an unheralded player in the 18-hole matches and cost him further chance to redeem the title he lost to Von Elm last year.

His first match is with Maurice McCarthy of New York and, if he survives that, he must face either Frank Dolp of Portland, Ore., last year's western champion, or Eugene Homans of New York, a youth who outstripped Jones on the first day and led the field with a 71.

Von Elm was no better last year in qualifying play and yet went through to defeat Jones in the finals.

His first match is with John McKinlay of Chicago, and his second, should he survive, with either R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Ia., or Harry Legg of Minneapolis.

The final round was hectic toward the close, for up to late afternoon Charles Evans Jr., had stood in the van with 150, joined later by Dave Martin of Los Angeles, Arthur Yates of Rochester and Arthur Sweet of Chicago.

Along came James Johnston of the home club with a 71 and took the lead by five strokes, but he had not reached the final green before word spread that Jones was scoring a marvelous 31 on the first nine. The British open champion could not maintain this pace on the homeward nine, but he took one stroke off par there with a 36 to set a new course record from the back tees in competition and take a lead that could not be overcome.

Later, however, Phillips Finlay of New York, who had been second in the first round with a par 72, came home with a 75 to claim third place with 147, and Eugene Homans, with a 77, tied for fourth with D. Clark Corkran of Philadelphia at 117.

The Canadian champion, D. D. Carrick, tied at 151 with Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, George V. Rotan of Houston and Paul H. Haviland of Bridgeport, Conn. The former champion, Max R. Marston, of Philadelphia, had 152, as did Richard Jones Jr. of New York and Allan Moser of Los Angeles. Harry Legg of Minneapolis, several times transmississippi champion, and William Sixty of Milwaukee had 153 each, while bracketed with Von Elm at 154 were Densmore Shute of Huntington, W. Va., John McKinlay of Chicago and O. F. Willing of Portland. The summary:

Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	142
Harrison R. Johnston, Minneapolis	145
Philip Finlay, New York	147
Eugene V. Homans, Englewood, N. J.	148
D. Clarke Corkan, Philadelphia	148
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	150
David Martin, Los Angeles	150
Arthur Yates, Rochester, N. Y.	150
Arthur Sweet, Chicago	150
Paul Haviland, Bridgeport, Conn.	151
George V. Rotan, Houston, Tex.	151
D. D. Carrick, Toronto, Can.	151
F. D. Ouimet, Boston	151
Richard A. Jones Jr., New York	152
M. R. Marston, Philadelphia	152
Allen Moser, Los Angeles	152
William Sixty, Milwaukee	153
Harry G. Legg, Minneapolis	153
John McKinlay Jr., Chicago	154
George von Elm, Los Angeles	154
Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, Ore.	154
H. Densmore Shute, Huntington, W. Va.	154
R. R. Mackenzie, Washington	155
George Thomas, Chicago	155
Dexter Cummings, Chicago	155

WON IN PLAYOFF

E. R. Held, St. Louis.
Maurice McCarthy, New York.
Frank Dolp, Portland, Ore.
Ellsworth H. Augustus, Cleveland.
David Ward, Grand Rapids.
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Ia.
Howard Walton, Chicago.

MINIKAHDA GOLF NOTES

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Canadian champion, D. D. Carrick, yesterday heard someone yell fore as he teed off and following instructions scored five 4s in a row before he got a 3, on the short sixth and another on the eighth, but he was even 4s for the first nine as he took a 6 on the ninth.

Francis D. Ouimet of Boston, was two above par on each nine yesterday, although he started out with golf equal to that he displayed 14 years ago while a youth, in tying for the United States open with Edward Ray and Harry Vardon, and defeating them in the playoff. He got 12 pars and one birdie, but took sixes for a 76 and a total of 151, which placed him among the leaders.

James S. Manion of St. Louis, formerly transmississippi champion, was Robert T. Jones' partner, and he played a fair game yesterday, but his score of 80 looked like 110 as compared with his partner's 67 and the huge gallery cheering Jones' marvelous shots to the pin no doubt caused the Missourian to miss many a shot.

Charles Evans Jr., who set a record at Minikahda in 1916 of 286 for the American open, failed for the second time in two years to equal the poorest score he had in those four rounds. At that time when he set another record by winning the open and the amateur title in the same year, he scored 70—67—74—74. Both Monday and yesterday he took 75. The course is now longer.

ARCHERY

RAIN cut short the program for the opening day yesterday of the forty-seventh tournament of the National Archery Association which is being held at Soldiers Field, Boston, but before the shooting came to a halt it had progressed far enough to show who the leaders are likely to be.

Greatest interest centered on the contest among the women, which simmered down to one between Mrs. H. C. Cummings of Brookline, Mass., the present title holder; Mrs. R. Johnson of Los Angeles, Calif., champion of the Southern California Archery Association, and Mrs. N. C. Owen of Scarsdale, N. Y., champion of the Metropolitan Archery Association.

Mrs. Johnson took first place in the first national round with a card of 69 hits 357 score, while Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Owen were close competitors, with cards of 67 hits 339 score and 66 hits 332 score, respectively. Three more rounds have to be shot before the championship is determined, and as the margin between these leaders is very small, their relative standing may be changed if one of them shoots a poor end (an "end" is six arrows shot consecutively). In other words, as the contest has developed, each of the three must keep shooting at top speed to maintain her place.

Among the men the contest was more one-sided. Dr. P. W. Crouch of Newton Center, Mass., early took a strong lead, while S. F. Spencer of San Pedro, Calif., the present title holder, did not measure up to expectations and was able to take only third place on the list. The men were to shoot the first York Round today, but they were only able to complete the 100-yard range and through ends of the 80-yard range. Thursday morning they will start where they left off today, and after completing today's program they will start on and endeavor to finish the second York Round, weather permitting. While championship contests in some sports may be carried on rain or shine, archery is dependent on the weather and a heavy rain will stop a contest because if the arrows get soaking wet the feathers become loose and drop off, thus rendering the arrow useless.

Aside from the events for men and women, there are also events for juniors, those under 16 years of age being in the junior class.

The juniors shoot two double junior American rounds (a junior American is 30 arrows at each of the distances of 50 yards, 40 yards and 30 yards). The first junior American was won by Ware Lynch of Greenwich, Conn., who turned in a card of perfect hits (90) and 600 score.

In the evening the archers were entertained by Chief Crazy Bull, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who is a competitor in the tournament. The summary:

FIRST YORK ROUND

(100 Yards)

Dr. P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	49	209
A. L. Brush, Cas Cobb, Conn.	48	200
F. W. Moshev, Wayland, Mich.	38	178
S. F. Spencer, San Pedro, Calif.	41	163
A. W. Lambert, St. Louis, Mo.	45	153
E. F. Frentz, Melrose, Mass.	33	153
J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.	37	149
A. W. Dick, Worcester, Mass.	37	135
S. Robertson	32	126
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.	38	124
H. Homdiquin, Avondale, Pa.	32	124
D. Mackenzie, Greenwich, Conn.	32	122
J. [illegible], Greenfield, Mass.	28	122
C. Hyatt, Scarsdale, N. Y.	28	112
T. Merriman, New York, N. Y.	29	109
J. Geeslin, Pinehurst, N. C.	28	104
R. Willcox, South Egremont, Mass.	26	104
S. A. Stevens, Sherborn, Mass.	28	98
E. Thord-Gray, Greenwich, Conn.	25	97
H. Robins	21	92
C. H. Styles, Los Gatos, Conn.	21	82
H. Eggleston, Albany, N. Y.	19	79
A. Shepherdson, Melrose, Mass.	18	72
P. Rounsevelle, Pinehurst, N. C.	18	72
W. C. White, Scarsdale, N. Y.	20	66
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, Mass.	19	65
N. C. Owen, Scarsdale, N. Y.	24	64
H. Crowell, Avondale, Pa.	16	64
G. L. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.	16	58
H. L. Walker, Chicago, Ill.	19	53
C. Seay, Los Angeles, Calif.	16	52
W. O. Robinson, Washington, D. C.	15	51
J. Heim, Albany, N. Y.	14	50
J. S. Stevenson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	13	47
J. P. True, Waban, Mass.	16	46
M. Merriman, New York	13	45
A. Ely, New York	9	43
J. Randel, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	12	43
G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N. Y.	10	42
D. Magee, Toronto, Can.	9	33
H. Cummings, Brookline, Mass.	10	30
R. Churchill, Melrose, Mass.	13	29
N. S. Williams, Albany, N. Y.	8	27
H. J. Bean, Haverhill, Mass.	8	26
E. I. Cole, Ossinning, N. Y.	6	26
Com. D. E. Marbois, Toronto, Can.	5	21
Crazy Bull, Dakota	4	14
P. H. Ball, Deerfield, Mass.	4	12
P. H. Ripley, Newton, Mass.	4	12

FIRST NATIONAL ROUND

Mrs. Robert Johnson, Los Angeles	69	357
Mrs. D. S. Cummings, Brookline	67	339
Mrs. M. Owen, Scarsdale, N. Y.	66	332
Mrs. P. Rounsevelle, Pinehurst, N.C.	62	328
Miss F. Thord-Gray, Greenwich, Ct.	56	262
Miss C. Wesson, Cambridge, Mass.	53	235
Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale, Mass.	48	214
Mrs. H. J. Green, Peterboro, N. H.	49	201
Miss R. McKenzie, Greenwich, Ct.	47	195
Miss Jessie Apester, Chicago, Ill.	42	180
Miss A. Buxton, Springfield, Mass.	38	166
Mrs. R. Brewer, Newton Ctr., Mass.	38	160
Mrs. G. E. McClure, Buffalo, N.Y.	35	155
Mrs. Bartholomae, Waban, Mass.	33	149
Mrs. J. C. Smith, Newton C., Mass.	32	144
Miss Eleanor True, Waban, Mass.	33	125
Mrs. B. P. Gray, Newton C., Mass.	28	114
Miss P. Bushong, Worcester, Mass.	27	113
Mrs. A. W. Dick, Worcester, Mass.	27	113
Mrs. Chester Seay, Los Angeles	24	106
Mrs. J. P. True, Waban, Mass.	24	106
Mrs. Alderman, Pinehurst, N. C.	24	88
Miss I. C. Morres, London, Eng.	26	90
Miss M. A. Patterson, Pineh'st, N.C.	19	79
Miss F. Bowles, Pinehurst, N. C.	23	75
Miss K. Collett, Cambridge, Mass.	12	40
Miss E. Churchill, Melrose, Mass.	1	1
Mrs. H. Cleworth, Melrose, Mass.	0	0

FIRST JUNIOR AMERICAN ROUND

Ware Lynch, Greenwich, Conn.	90	600
Charles Boley	86	534
S. Douglas, Pinehurst, N. C.	88	460
Leslie Lacy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	65	347
R. Hubbard, Pinehurst, N. C.	70	320
Daniel Lewis, Pinehurst, N. C.	42	186

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	82	37	.689
Detroit	68	48	.586
Washington	66	52	.559
Philadelphia	66	53	.555
Chicago	55	63	.466
Cleveland	51	68	.429
St. Louis	47	69	.405
Boston	36	81	.308

RESULTS TUESDAY

No games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

JESS BARNES RELEASED

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Jess L. Barnes, veteran right-handed pitcher, was released today by the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club. As a 10-year man, he received his unconditional release. He has signed with the Toledo Club of the American Association for the rest of the season. Barnes was purchased from Boston in 1925 in a deal which also sent A. A. High, infielder, to the Braves. Barnes was a star with the New York Giants before going to Boston. He has won two and lost 10 games.

YANKEES SEND FOR PITCHER

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24 (AP)—Ralph Birkofer, left-handed Cincinnati amateur pitcher, received a telegram from J. Miller Huggins, manager of the New York American League Baseball Club, with instructions to join the Yankees immediately in Detroit. He will join the Yankees today for his venture into the big leagues. Birkofer is considered to be the best pitcher developed in Cincinnati amateur circles in recent years.

DOUBLEHEADERS FOR BRAVES

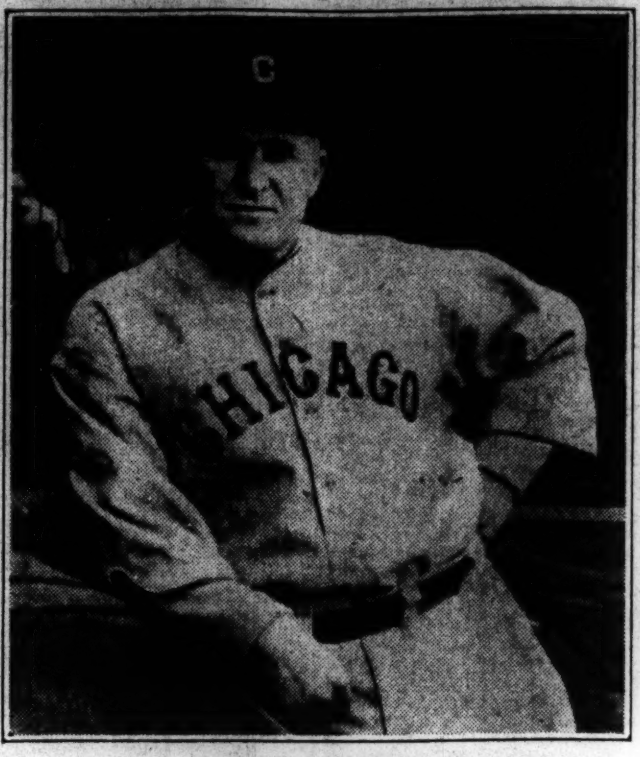
The postponement of the Pittsburgh and Boston doubleheader today, because of rain, necessitated the scheduling of a doubleheader tomorrow and one Saturday. This means five games for the Braves in three days, as a single game with the second-place holders in the league is slated for Friday.

NO-HIT, NO-RUN GAME

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25 (AP)—John Prudhomme, Toronto's youthful right-hander, pitcher a no-hit, no-run game yesterday, his team defeating Reading, 14 to 0. Only four players reached first base, all on balls.

New York's losing run of four straight followed just in the wake of a winning run of five straight. The Yankees have now captured seven out of their last 13 games, including Monday's. This means that Detroit has gained six games on the leaders in the last two weeks of play.

Proving Competent Leader



JOSEPH McCARTHY
Manager, Chicago National League Baseball Club.

CHICAGO CUBS RAISE HOPES OF WINDY CITY FOLLOWERS

McCarthy's Master Hand Accomplishes What Three Managers Failed to Do in 1925—Pitching and Fine Balance of Team Stands Out

Given a free hand, and that the hand of an expert, in rebuilding the Chicago Cubs, Manager Joseph McCarthy has accomplished what three managers failed to do in 1925. He has piloted the club into the first division and raised the hopes of Chicago fans to the point where they are predicting with confidence a pennant victory and ultimately a world championship. All this has been done by McCarthy in less than two seasons, for as early as May of this year the Cubs were seen to be a powerful organization welded together and coached by a master of the game.

Manager McCarthy says that it is his pitching and the fine balance of the club that has brought success this year but as for himself he says nothing. But his pilotship and ability to pick players and get the most out of them is the chief reason that the Cubs are in a position today to win the pennant.

"A young and growing ball club. One that should get better each year." That was the way Manager McCarthy classed his team near the end of the 1926 season. At that time his club was in a pitching slump, a number of which they had in that year. But at the same time he was enthusiastic about the hitting ability of his players. As the team has gone this year it has had few pitching slumps and the holding up of its hitting has brought about an even balance that is strictly essential to winning a pennant.

Things Happen Rapidly

Since McCarthy took over the reins, things have happened quite rapidly. Things had to happen for Chicago finished in eighth place in 1925 the year before McCarthy took control. During 1925 the Cubs had three managers, W. J. Maranville, William Killifer and George H. Gibson and not once during that year did they strike anything like a first division stride. But McCarthy took the same team and with a few alterations and trades brought it up to a standard where it finished in fourth place. And the last words in baseball circles as the 1926 season closed was, "Watch the Cubs in 1927."

The personnel of the present Chicago pitching staff which is attracting the attention of the entire baseball world is made up of relief pitchers from the 1925 team, men whom McCarthy has watched and held on to, and one pitcher who is seeing his second full year in the majors. Bush, Osborne, Jones and Blake have all been developed into strong pitchers while working in relief rôles for the Cubs while Root, who came from Los Angeles in 1925 is the best of them all. Root has won 22 games this year and bids well to pass the 30 mark, a mark that only the greatest ever reach.

Last year McCarthy predicted that Guy Bush would prove to be his best pitcher in 1927 but he is evidently a little behind that standard and will probably spring into full prominence in 1928, when the Cubs will need good pitching to keep in the running. The return of Percy Jones after an absence has been an encouraging sign, for he has started right off to pitch fine ball. Root and Blake have taken the places that Aldridge and Alexander held with the Cubs in 1924, although the two former are younger than the two latter veterans.

McCarthy's Trading Ability

A trade that showed McCarthy's ability was enacted when Carlson was obtained from the Phillies for Cooney and Pitcher Kaufmann. With the discovery of Elwood English, a shortstop from the Pacific Coast League, Manager McCarthy saw a chance to trade Cooney and strengthen his pitching staff without weakening to any great extent his infield. The brilliant pitching of Carlson and the fine work of English has shown that McCarthy's judgment was based on sound reasoning. Incidentally his outfield was bolstered by the acquisition of L. R. Wilson from the Giants last year and the coming of Stephenson from Kansas City, where he starred. Heathcote is holding the other outfield position, while Webb, a recruit from Louisville, who has distinguished himself regularly by hitting frequent home runs, is absent. Thus McCarthy has entirely reorganized his outfield since he took the leadership in 1926.

In his process of rebuilding Manager McCarthy has let one man go who is proving of great help in the pennant race to another club. Alexander is one of the leading pitchers of the St. Louis Cardinals, one of Chicago's closest rivals. Brooks, Kelly, Munson, Huntzinger, Piercy, Kaufmann, Cooney, Friegau and Shannon have followed each other out of the Cubs' lineup to the minors or some other major league team at McCarthy's request. Another player that he has secured to bolster his infield is Clyde Beck, former Los Angeles star and more recently with Milwaukee, where he was sent by the Cubs for more experience. He is apparently ready to stay up this time.

Whether or not Chicago will win the title is still more or less of an uncertainty. However, there is one thing sure, and that is the Cubs will not relinquish a single place without a forceful struggle and, as the final article appearing on the sporting page of The Christian Science Monitor relative to the Chicago Cubs in the 1926 season stated, "McCarthy should have Chicago winning the pennant in 1927."

The manager of the Cubs has had great experience as a pilot with Louisville, with which club he won two pennants in six seasons and always had his club in the running. He attended Niagara University for two years until he heard the call of professional baseball. Although he played many years in the minor leagues, he never made the major-league grade as a player, waiting for his chance to get into the bigger leagues as a manager. Followers looked upon his work in Chicago as a real task and, although he was expected to do well there, he did it in such rapid fashion that even his closest friends were taken somewhat by surprise. If the Cubs win the title this year it will be a great accomplishment for their leader.

DEERING CONCEDED TRAP SHOOT TITLE

VANDALIA, O., Aug. 24 (AP)—The second day of the grand American trap shoot ended abruptly last night with Guy V. Deering conceded the winner in an uncompleted contest, when a terrific wind and rain storm swept across the range. Deering, president of the Amateur Trap Shooting Association from Columbus, Wis., broke 200 straight yesterday, duplicating his feat of Monday and enrolling himself as a candidate for grand American long-run honors.

Mrs. H. P. Harrison of Rochester, N. Y., won the ladies' amateur championship by breaking 192.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	70	45	.609
Pittsburgh	67	47	.588
St. Louis	67	48	.583
New York	67	52	.563
Cincinnati	52	63	.452
Boston	48	65	.425
Brooklyn	49	68	.419
Philadelphia	42	74	.362

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston (postponed).
Chicago at Philadelphia.

CARDINALS GAIN ON LEADERS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—The Philadelphia Nationals found the St. Louis world champions in a batting mood here yesterday, and were unable to stop them from taking the third straight game of the series by the score of 13 to 3. The heavy-hitting Frisch was the only Cardinal at bat who failed to hit safely at least once. Four home runs featured the Cardinals' batting, three of them coming in the fifth inning when the club batted around and scored eight times. Blades was the first to hit for four bases in the second inning. Incidentally he scored three runs. Sherdel, Hafey, and Schuble hit home runs in the fifth inning, two of them coming with a man on base each time. Holm led the Cardinals at bat with four singles, while Toporcer made three. O'Farrell proved that his hitting of the last few days was not a mere spurt by acquiring two doubles. Scott and Decatur were both hit hard, while Sherdel allowed 11 hits, but kept them well scattered. The Cardinals, as a result of their victory, are now only one-half a game behind the second-place Pittsburgh club and three games from the top. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	—	13	17	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	3	11	1

Batteries—Sherdel and O'Farrel, Schulte; Scott, Decatur and Jonnard, O'Donnell. Losing pitcher—Scott. Umpires—Quigley, Wilson and Pfirman. Time—1h. 58m.

EARLE WINS SHOOT-OFF

DAYTON, O., Aug. 24 (AP)—Paul R. Earle, South Carolina cotton planter, yesterday won the Class AA championship in the Grand American trap-shooting tournament in the shoot-off of a tie with Allen Heil of Allentown, Pa. Earle broke 25 and Heil 24.

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SHOWING OF ENGLAND'S GIRL TENNIS PLAYERS A FEATURE

Miss Wills' Victory at Wimbledon Is Still a Popular Memory—Miss Nuthall Should Improve With Experience in First-Class Company

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (Special Correspondence) — America's world supremacy in lawn tennis, though suddenly overshadowed by W. T. Tilden's dramatic eclipse in the men's singles, was brilliantly reasserted afterward in the 1927 Wimbledon championships by the popular victory of Miss Helen N. Wills in the women's singles and the success of United States pairs in all the doubles. France took the most coveted event, after providing three of the four semifinalists (the men's championship has already been reviewed in these columns), and it took the men's "consolation" tournament for the All-England Plate. The rest of the honors went to make up the greatest American triumph yet known at Wimbledon.

In recent years, since England's men players were left some way below the international standard, the battle for the women's title has become the one in which the greatest general interest focuses. For here Britain has continued to compete, with reasonable prospects of success, against the strongest overseas invaders—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen always excepted—and, what is more, can usually point to one or two rising young stars who, when they reach their zenith, may be expected to shine among the brightest of the international constellation. Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, the 16-year-old hard-court champion of England, provides a case in point. She is as good, one would say, as the incomparable "Suzanne" was at the same age, and there seems no reason at all why she should not also become a world-beater when her natural skill and powerful driving are reinforced by the steadying experience and full appreciation of court stratagem that only match play in first-class company can supply.

Astonishing Win

Miss Nuthall astonished the world by defeating Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the reigning American woman champion, in the third round at Wimbledon, and, as a penalty of sudden fame, she became the subject of exuberant panegyrics that stressed the performance far beyond its real merit. It was a good win, against an opponent who has never neared her best form in this country, but it was no justification for considering the English girl as champion uncrowned.

An English hope, rising at the moment of a big foreign invasion, was a great newspaper "story," to be worked for all it was worth, and "Our Betty," a modest, typical English schoolgirl became the topic of the hour. Editorials were written when a well-known impressario offered her big money to turn professional, and the nation sighed with relief when it learned that she was to remain an amateur. A sense of true proportion was not restored until "Betty" was eliminated two rounds later by Miss Joan Fry. Miss Fry is a player of limitations and her victory over Miss Nuthall permitted the spot-light to turn once again upon the greatest woman player in the championships—Miss Wills.

Miss Wills reserved her best tennis for the final against Senorita Lili d'Alvarez, of Spain, which produced the greatest exhibition of free driving between women that Wimbledon has ever witnessed. The Senorita, with her flashing black eyes, impetuous grace and nimble footwork, is the very antithesis of Miss Wills, who, driving and serving harder than a great many men, bases her operations upon a firm entrenchment on the base-line rather than on mobility of attack. Miss Wills is amazingly hard to pass—especially on that methodical, telescopic backhand of hers—and, by the sheer pace of her stroking, and her control of length, she can usually convert a rally to her own requirements.

Miss Wills' first consideration in the final was to hit hard. Consequently most of her errors were through overdriving, and it took the Spanish girl the whole of the first set to harness Miss Wills' shots under any sort of control. In the second set she met pace with pace, but the weapon was one she was not sure of and, though she led at 4—3 in the second set, she never really held the upper hand. One tremendous rally of 40 strokes settled the issue. Both girls felt the effect of it, but the Senorita, who had done most of the running about, was slower to recover, and Miss Wills' continued stream of heavy drives carried her to victory at 6—2, 6—4.

Mlle. Lenglen Still "Hors Classe"

The interesting speculation that has absorbed lawn tennis "fans" since then is, How would Miss Wills fare against Mlle. Lenglen if they met today? The writer's opinion formed after watching the American girl through Wimbledon and studying the French star in several professional matches, is that Mlle. Lenglen is still "hors classe." Her appreciation of tactics and superlative ball-control are as great as ever, which means that more than heavy artillery and indefatigable retrieving would be necessary to encompass her downfall. Possibly the matter may be put to the test if and when an "open" championship, as in golf, becomes an accomplished fact.

Almost comparable to the eclipse of Tilden in the men's singles was the overthrow of Mrs. L. A. Godfree, formerly Miss Kathlee McKane, by Miss E. M. Ryan, America, in the fifth round of the women's championship. Mrs. Godfree, the embodiment of all that is sane match-play in lawn tennis, performed as if short of practice—which she was. Her shots were made without the usual confidence and she was frequently caught out of position. Miss Ryan fell to Senorita d'Alvarez after a spectacular three-set battle. The American's masculine severity of service and heavily-chopped strokes put the Senorita off her usual game for one set, which she lost at 2—6, but afterward Spain was the aggressor.

Senorita d'Alvarez plays joyous tennis, as if the sheer pleasure of the perfectly-timed stroke were the thing that mattered and its destination were of no account. Consequently, she acquires both length and direction without straining after either. Her half-volley, executed from all positions of the court, is a thrill in itself.

Slow Courts

The slower courts at Wimbledon, due to the damp weather conditions prevailing, were inimical to the Spanish girl's game, as they were to the play of Miss Bouman, Holland, present holder of the French national women's championship, who lost to Miss Fry in Round Four; and Fraulien Cecilie Aussem, Germany, who went under to Miss Nuthall in the first round. South Africa provided three entrants for the championship. Mrs. Peacock, a beautiful-stroke player, went out before Miss Wills in the round of the "Last Eight," Miss R. D. Tapscott and Miss E. I. Heine passed out in the third round.

The most exhilarating and sustained burst of brilliance at Wimbledon was that of Tilden and F. T. Hunter, on the one side of the net, and Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, France, on the other, in the final of the men's doubles. The Americans were routed for two sets by drives like rapier-thrusts through the chinks of their armour and by overhead volleys hit with amazing severity. At 5—4 in the third set the Frenchmen holders of the title, were within a point of victory; but it was American Independence Day and the challengers staved off defeat. Tilden was superb. He had the crowd "with him" for the first time during the meeting and that knowledge spurred him to his greatest heights. He made grand enterprising shots and captained the side astutely. Hunter was not far behind him, and the outcome was a memorable win for America at 1—6, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Ryan, of America, was the only person at the meeting to retain a title won last year. This she did in the final of the women's doubles, with Miss Wills, against the South Africans, Miss Heine and Mrs. Peacock. Is was a triumph for strenuous ground strokes over pretty but inconclusive volleying. The score, 6—3, 6—2, was almost an exact reversal of that in the match between the same pairs at Beckenham just before the Wimbledon championships started.

Win Three Titles

In addition to Miss Wills and Miss Ryan, Hunter earned the distinction of capturing three championships. He and Miss Ryan defeated L. A. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree in the final of the mixed doubles by 8—6, 6—0. Hunter's punched forehand drive, cunningly directed and carrying great pace, is a particularly effective weapon in such a contest. Godfree and Mrs. Godfree contributed quite a deal of their own undoing by poor service returns and double faults. En route for the final the Godfrees eliminated D. M. Greig and Mrs. M. Watson, whilst Hunter and Miss Ryan put out a fascinating South African pair, Louis Raymond and Miss Heine.

So ended a great Wimbledon, replete with surprises and thrills, and attended by a record crowd. It was, too, a Wimbledon of innovations. A special foot-fault umpire we saw for the first time; a microphone arrangement sent the umpire's announcements, deep breaths, and sotto voce instructions to tardy ball-boys reverberating around the immensities of the center-court stands; the draw was genuinely and thoroughly "seeded"; and the court-covers (most elaborate devices) were fortunately in excellent working order. We saw too much of those tarpaulins, for rain interfered badly with the program and kept the sands of Wimbledon trickling slowly for 16 days. But they were days that will not soon be forgotten.

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Cochet to Face Ohta in the First Match

By the Associated Press

THE opening match in the Davis Cup inter-zone finals between Japan and France will be between Henri Cochet, France, and Yoshiro Ohta, Japan, at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., tomorrow afternoon. J. Rene Lacoste, France, will meet Takeiichi Harada, Japan, in the second singles match immediately after the Cochet-Ohta match.

Drawings were made today between Pierre Gillou and Zenzo Shimizu, the non-playing captains of the two teams, and Richard Bishop, vice-president of the Longwood club, who will act as referee in place of George W. Wightman, who found, after he had been selected earlier in the week, that it would be impossible for him to officiate.

The doubles match will start at 3 p. m. Friday and on Saturday, starting at 2 p. m., Cochet will play Harada and Lacoste will meet Ohta in the last of the singles.

PICK-UPS

JESSE HAINES of the St. Louis Cardinals is the second major-league pitcher to win 20 games this season. His twentieth victory was registered Monday when he shut out Philadelphia, 1 to 0.

McManus has been another factor in Detroit's 13 straight victories, a record that no other club has equaled this year. In the last six games, including Mondays, McManus made 11 hits, including a double and three home runs.

The defeat of New York at the hands of Cleveland Monday gave the Indians an honor that no other club has attained to this season. Cleveland is the first club to defeat New York three straight games. And incidentally the Yankees lost their fourth straight game, their longest losing run of the year. Also, Cleveland is now the only club that has gained an even division of its games against New York. Both have won nine.

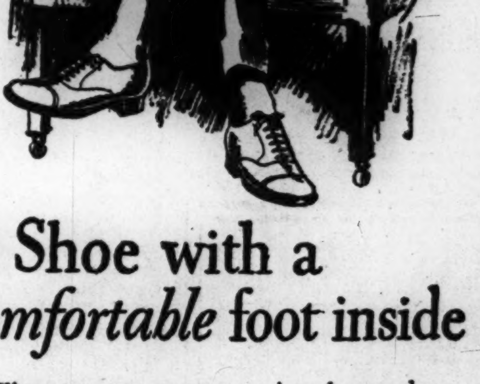
The Detroit team opens a series with New York today, and it should prove extremely interesting. Three more victories for Detroit would increase its winning stretch to 16 straight games and reduce the Yankees' margin to 9½ games. It is a great task that Detroit has apparently taken upon its hands, that of cutting down the Yankees' margin. But Detroit fans are certainly hopeful.

Edward Brown, Boston Braves' outfielder, set a new National League record Monday when he played in his five hundred and thirty-fourth straight game. Brown's mark surpasses that of Fred Luderus, former Philadelphia player, who played in 533 consecutive games.

The poor showing of the New York Yankees against Cleveland in the series just closed was due to a pitching slump. The calling to duty of Ralph Birkofer, Cincinnati amateur pitcher, at once by Manager Miller J. Huggins, is indication that he is preparing himself for any kind of a collapse in pitching. Fans were of the opinion that the Yankee pitching staff might not go through the entire season without a break. If such a break has come, the closing weeks of the season should prove more interesting with Detroit coming along at a rapid pace.

Last year Manager Tyrus Cobb of Detroit said that his club lacked the balance essential to winning a league pennant. He said also that if he had one or possibly two more good pitchers and one more efficient infielder, his club could take the title. Detroit has this year found two good pitchers in Carroll and Billings and has also had exceptionally fine work from its more experienced pitchers. That brings up the balance of the club and the result has been as Cobb had anticipated although now the club is under the leadership of Manager Moriarty.

The three straight defeats of the Chicago Cubs at the hands of the Boston Braves has reduced the margin of the Cubs radically. But this should cause Chicago fans little concern, because their team has moved in spurts all through the season, losing three and four straight, only to return and win about 16 of their next 20 games. There is small reason to expect that Chicago's brilliant pitching staff will remain in a slump very long.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A New England Pepys

Samuel Sewall's Diary, edited by Mark Van Doren. New York: Macy-Masius. $2.50.

THE firm of Macy-Masius has initiated its series called "An American Bookshelf," with an abridged edition of Samuel Sewall's Diary. The object of this series, which is to include six volumes, is "to interest the modern reader in the past of American literature by going beyond the accepted classics, and bringing to his attention a graup of racy and entertaining, but little known, books." The other volumes are to be Parson Weem's "Life and Writings of Gen. George Washington"; Franklin's "Father Abraham's Speech," "Poor Richard" and Bagatelles"; "Journey to the Land of Eden and Other Papers" by Colonel Byrd; "Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida," by William Bartram and "Nick of the Woods," by Robert Montgomery Bird. Mark Van Doren is the editor.

The first volume justifies the publishers' statement that their choice has been determined by the entertaining qualities of the writings but that at the same time a true picture of the period has been achieved. Judge Sewall is entertaining, all the more so because he was writing for his own eyes alone, and his Diary, even in the abridged form here presented, is, as Mr. Van Doren says, "the most intimate record now available of life in New England between 1675 and 1729.

A Puritan Pepys

Sewall has often been called the Puritan Pepys. What the Diary of Samuel Pepys is to seventeenth century England, the Diary of Samuel Sewall is to New England in the last quarter of the same century and the first quarter of the next; with this difference, that Pepy's Diary covers only a decade, Sewall's more than five times as much. Both reveal not only the times but the man. Both men are fond of sociability and mundane comfort, in spite of the fact that Sewall was a Calvinist of the most exact type.

It is customary to refer to Sewall as "Judge" or "Chief Justice," for he served the Massachusetts Colony from 1692 till 1730 as judge of probate, judge of the superior court and latterly as chief justice. He was born in England of merchant stock, was brought to America when he was nine, sent to Harvard, educated for the ministry, and diverted from that profession by the fact that he married into the family of John Hull, wealthy mint-master of New England, who made it easy for his son-in-law to go into business. Sewall's first wife, Hannah Hull, was the bride of Hawthorne's story, who was literally worth her weight in pine-tree shillings—and a good round weight it was, too.

Repented Judging Witches

Sewall records his rise in fortunes from the time of that marriage, his business ventures, his government positions, first as deputy for Westfield, then as licensed printer, member of the board of assistants, of the Governor's Council, of the too well-known "Commission of Oyer and Terminer" at Salem to try persons accused of witchcraft, and as judge of the probate and superior courts. He was among those who condemned 19 men and women for witchcraft, and five years later stood in church while his confession of repentance for his part in that action was publicly read. He built a church for the Indians at Sandwich and wrote the first anti-slavery tract published in America. Public and private life are inextricably mixed in his diary. He records picnics, marriages, business deals, church services and political controversies almost in a single paragraph. He was married three times and had 15 children.

It is worth while to popularize this human and rather endearing document. Many readers will regret that Mr. Van Doren thought it best to edit it entirely without notes. Not that we should want it weighted down with references, but we are convinced that it would mean much more to its readers if it contained something more in the way of explanation than the very brief biographical memorandum with which it is prefaced.

EDITH SITWELL
From the Frontispiece of Her New Book of Verse, "Rustic Elegies" (Knopf).

A Medieval Frieze

The Legacy of the Middle Ages, edited by C. G. Crump and E. F. Jacob. London: Clarendon Press. 10s. net.

THIS is one of those composite books of which the university presses seem so fond. The advantages and disadvantages of this method of book making have been pointed out many times, and here both are clearly illustrated. The book contains many brilliant chapters on aspects of medieval life and thought so diverse as sculpture, canon law, handwriting, and the position of women. No one writer, even were he so profound a medievalist as Dr. Coulton, would be competent to do full justice to all these subjects. Moreover, by the use of this co-operative method, the editors are able to command a very impressive array of contributors of several nationalities, ranging from Prof. Cesare Foligno to the late Sir Paul Vinogradoff and Miss Eileen Power. Such a book has more chance of achieving complete accuracy in every detail than has a comprehensive survey of medievalism written by one hand.

But the reader will become rather weary of the many introductory sketches of the period between Constantine and Charlemagne, for most of the authors do not really come to grips with their subjects before they reach the ninth century. Yet none of these introductory passages could be cut out, or even curtailed, without spoiling the work of each individual writer. For, after all, every essay must have a beginning, and Clio, the muse of history, does not interrupt her endless chain of cause and event, so that the perplexed historian may be left in no doubt where he must begin his story. The editing of this book has been done skilfully and unobtrusively, and the overlapping is a fault that cannot be completely avoided. It has been reduced to a minimum, but, because the book is written by many hands, it is plainly apparent.

The most interesting chapters are those by Professor Powicke, who writes on the Christian life; Miss Eileen Power, who deals with women, and Mr. C. R. S. Harris, who outlines the course of medieval philosophy. The last-named writer is especially illuminating on the great struggle between realism and nominalism. The illustrations throughout are good, but those in Mr. E. A. Lowe's chapter on handwriting are much more than good.

Anyone who is at all interested in the Middle Ages will certainly be interested in this book. But, nevertheless, one closes it with the feeling that the implied question—what is the precise influence of the Middle Ages on twentieth-century Europe?—has not been answered. It would thus seem that the legacy of the Middle Ages to modern Europe lies more in artistic expression than in pure thought. That, however, is merely a speculation, and the fact that this book provokes it may be taken as a fair measure of its weakness and its strength.

More Chinese Tales

The Wind That Wouldn't Blow, by Arthur Bowie Chrisman. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

WHEN Arthur Bowie Chrisman lived in Los Angeles he bought his fruit and groceries of a friendly man of China who fell into the habit of reciting tales of his native land. Mr. Chrisman became interested in China, hunted the library for translations and books of travel, and wrote down the tales that the man of China told him with others of his own finding. His first collection was called "Shen of the Sea" and won for him the John Newbery Medal of last year. Children liked the stories because they were at the same time strange and natural, and discriminating parents approved the choice because they recognized the quality of Mr. Chrisman's style and because they appreciated the illustrations made from Else Hasselriis's silhouettes.

Naturally, and luckily, Mr. Chrisman has not been content to rest with his first success. A second volume is now out, called "The Wind That Wouldn't Blow," perhaps a little more determinedly funny and a little less simple by reason of its greater number of Chinese locutions, but still much beyond the usual child's book in its distinguished workmanship and in the quality of its illustrations, which are again by Miss Hasselriis.

Mr. Chrisman says that some of the stories are older than writing itself and others are no older than yesterday, when he himself first learned to hold a pen, but that in all of them he has tried to be true to the quality of China, yet make them at the same time modern in phraseology and sheer story rather than teaching. Their humor lies in two contrasts, one between the far-away setting and the everyday speech, the other between the delightfully outrageous deeds and the matter-of-fact tone in which they are related. Mr. Chrisman's stories stand in a class by themselves, but he must take care not to force his humor in the least lest it lose its enchantment.

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New Towns for Old

New Towns for Old, by John Nolen. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. $3.

MODERN life has brought relief to the restricted provincial life of the small town. Indeed, all the erstwhile associations with the adjective "small town" must be abandoned, for nearly all the comforts and diversions of the big city have been carried within recent years into the country. The telephone replaces slow mail service; the motorcar solves the transportation problem, the radio and motion picture provide entertainment. Indeed, it is not a sacrifice nowadays when circumstances require that people live in the country. Many, in fact, go there out of choice, for it has many compensations for those that are lost in abandoning the city.

John Nolen has devoted this new volume, "New Towns for Old," to proposing plans for civic improvement. He is interested in restoration of the old towns and villages, with "comfort and convenience" his goal. He believes that the town will be the center of industrial activity in the years to come and that it is therefore necessary to make living in these centers attractive and enjoyable.

So far as possible, he prefers to carry out the line of natural growth that was spontaneous and unplanned, for he considers that the irregularities were there for some reason, due to the character or the situation and the suitability to natural surroundings and needs. He is certainly not in favor of superimposing a stereotyped plan. He shows that the obstacles to be overcome in improvements were not so serious in Boston, with all its crooked streets, as they were in Philadelphia, with its rectangular plan.

"Well-considered town planning must bear in mind not only the importance of local and regional circumstances in the way of topography, climate, and other factors of environment, but the more impalpable elements of tradition, historical character and social custom," he says. "While it can be eclectic and borrow discreetly of the finest wherever found, it should take regard of the local character in its best and most typical manifestations."

He proceeds to describe the methods used in reshaping towns. He begins with the town of Walpole, Mass. An official committee took up the matter of civic improvement. New sites were selected for post office, fire station, town hall. There was the widening of streets. Park and railway station were included in the plan. The traffic situation was studied. A nonprofit-making home-building association was established with its chief function to help people to find and build the right kind of homes. There was the development of parks, swimming pool, athletic field. "The movement in town planning in Walpole has been the incentive for the unification of all the social forces for community betterment—" The author proceeds similarly to describe the improvement of other towns, including Kingsport, Tenn.; Kistler, Penn.; Cohasset, Mass.; Union Park Gardens, Del.; Myers Park, N. C.; Mariemont, O.

There are two divisions into which these plans fall—rebuilding existing towns and planning new ones. The former must necessarily be conservative. The general features are bound to remain, the minor ones change with variation in needs and with improvements that proceed with civilization.

In the case of the building of new towns, the planners need not be so conservative. "The operative forces that demand new planning are found both objectively in the material aspects and organization of the city, and subjectively in the life of the inhabitants. The problem grows more complicated with time. There are economic changes and higher standards of living as a result. There are new habits and tastes. Educational and recreational needs have expanded. Clubs and parks, and municipal centers are a necessity. Carrying the pressure of the problem further, there must be provided adequate ways for people to distribute their leisure time.

"The amenities of city life have been sadly sacrificed," says the author. "New town planning, new forms of architecture and landscape architecture, new engineering should unite more and more, as there is now an opportunity to do, in expression of new city ideals." Another important consideration, the future. There will certainly arise new problems, and the plan must make allowances for change.

The book is readable and valuable. It is generously illustrated.

A Radical Speaks

The British Public and the General Strike, by Kingsley Martin. London: The Hogarth Press. 3s. 6d. net.

THIS small and well-written volume by Kingsley Martin claims to be "a study of public opinion during the general strike." In effect it is a pamphlet supporting advanced Liberal-Radical views in regard to the relations between Capital and Labor in Britain.

Its main thesis is that permanent industrial peace cannot be won by merely defeating Labor and that unless additional concessions are made by property-holders, there will be further and much more serious trouble. "Is the policy of property-holders today calculated," Mr. Martin asks, "to secure for them the advantages which make property valuable? Do they gain the reality of power or the phantom of prestige, or only the excitement of conflict?" "Their actions today," he says, "make probable the total loss of their property in the future, . . . they hasten the decline of its value."

Mr. Martin holds that a great class struggle has begun in Britain. "The only method," he says, "which could prevent an intensification of the fighting atmosphere is an open acknowledgment of the difference of interest which does exist, and a repudiation of the support which most middle-class Liberals, as well as middle-class Tories, give to employers and propery holders when they attempt to save themselves at the expense of the wage-earners. As long as the present situation remains, the question is, not whether it is wise or not wise to base politics on a class theory, but whether the struggle which actually exists can be settled by any other means than that of violence."

Mr. Martin's solution involves the pulling down of the modern capitalist system. "The right of private property, for which the democrats of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries fought," he says, "meant originally the claim of a man to possess land with which he had 'mixed his labor,' and a sufficient share of the fruits of his toil to enable him to do his work in society. Today it has become the legal right of an absentee landowner to levy toll on our prosperity, and the claim of the shareholder to live upon the labor of others, however profound their poverty."

Mr. Martin thus fails to guide his readers to the way to peace that has already been found, generally in America, and partially, but none the less with most encouraging results, in Britain. This way lies not in any further impoverishment of the property holder, but in making property holding more general. "The have not" is a disintegrating voice only in cases where his own always vital personal interest in preserving property is not as apparent to him as it should be. It becomes so apparent wherever the worker is a substantial property holder himself, also wherever he is a direct and obvious sharer of the product derived from the fructification of his labor by Capital.

Mr. Martin adds little to the study of how to encourage the growth of these much-to-be-desired conditions. His work, nevertheless, is welcome as making for comprehension of the mental processes in operation in British Labor and its sympathizers.

Reviews in Brief

Through a Land of Promise, by Michael Terry (London: Herbert Jenkins, 18s. net), tells of the author's latest journey with two "caterpillar" cars and their trailers and a motorcycle through the Northern Territory of Australia. Starting from Katterine, in the Northern Territory, his caravan journeyed southwest till it crossed the border into Western Australia, near Gordon Downs, whence, with one diversion southward to Gregory's Salt Sea, it went westward to the coast to Broome, about 1280 miles. The journey was notable for it proved the adaptability of the "caterpillar" type of motor to the great stretch of country traversed. Hitherto the bullock wagon has been regarded as the only possible type of transport. Mr. Terry and his six companions have proved otherwise. The book abounds with incident and with what some might call hardship, lightly borne, and is excellently illustrated with photographs.

City Street Names, By Louis Zettersten, London: Selwyn & Blount. 3s. 6d. net. The third edition of this little book, originally published in 1917. It was a result of some 15 years' study of the City of London and its old streets, alleys and courts, chiefly during the lunch hour and as a relaxation from business. Those who walk with seeing eyes frequently wonder how some of these alleys, streets and open places came by their often strange names. Who would think that Billingsgate fish-market derived its name from the "Billings," mythical teutonic gods, ancestors of Wodin? Although but a little dictionary of names and their origins, this book can waft the reader back through centuries of London's history.

The Autobiography of Kingsley Fairbridge. Preface by the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, P. C. (Minister for the Colonies) (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 6s. net), is the story of one who, in the words of Kipling's "If," could "dream" and not make dreams his "master." The dreams were of child emigration; the peopling of the vast tracts of uncultivated empire with orphaned children. For data on the materialization of his work we must turn to the lucid epilogue of Sir Arthur Lawley. For the inspiration of the scheme, we must read Kingsley Fairbridge's own story. Mr. Fairbridge's writing has a rare quality of reproducing on paper much of the color of that which is so vivid in his own thought. But Mr. Kingsley's own record stops short of the achievement of his work, and some form of epilogue was necessary. We read it politely, even if with a tiny sigh of regret for a star hitched a little heavily to a wagon.

Hans Andersen, by Himself. Translated by Mary Howitt (London: George Routledge & Sons, 7s. 6d. net), is a reprint of the translation which appeared as long ago as 1847, only a year after the publication of the original as an introduction to the German edition of Andersen's works; and, disappointing though the book may be in some ways to those familiar only with the well-loved children's stories, there is no lack of justification for its reappearance. Its original title—which cannot be rendered in English, but is something between "My Life's Adventure" and "The Fairy Story of My Life"—conveys very exactly the author's mood at the moment of writing it. He was then 40, and had only for a few years enjoyed recognition. To his success was added the knowledge that he was loved, in the way he had always longed to be, as the writer of stories that spoke from the heart, to the heart of the simple and poetical in every nation; so that he could say, "The story of my life up to the present hour lies unrolled before me, so rich and beautiful that I could not have invented it."

A Red Year, by Edouard Luboff (London: Anglo-Russian Press, 2s. 6d. net), a "record of Soviet life activities and intrigues at home and abroad during 1926," is an indictment of the Communist system based on official documents issued by the Soviet authorities themselves. The author modestly declares that his "only contribution, in addition to the work of translation, is a certain amount of comment and conclusion." While this is perhaps an underestimate of the material for which he is personally responsible, there can be no doubt that Dr. Luboff has collected a remarkable array of statistics and extracts from the speeches or writings of prominent Russian Communists, all tending to show that Russia is nothing like so prosperous as before the war; that the junta of leaders in Moscow are still out for world revolution, and that they see in Great Britain the chief obstacle to their success.

Wellington Letters

A Great Man's Friendship. Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Mary, Marchioness of Salisbury, 1850-52, edited by Lady Burghclere. London: John Murray. 16s. net.

THE Duke of Wellington, in the evening of his days in England, wrote almost daily for two years to Mary, Marchioness of Salisbury, one of England's great political hostesses. The letters are simple, direct and somewhat aloof. They tell of the Duke's social occupations, his visitors and his amusements. They have been put together with judgment and good taste by Lady Burghclere, who has thus produced a volume of unusual interest, as giving a glimpse into the character of one who a century ago played a dominant part in the national life of Britain.

The Duke of Wellington was able to laugh at his own position. "You are very right, my dear Lady Salisbury," says one of the letters. "You take the same view that I do of my position. I have frequently complained that the only animal in civilized life who is never allowed any rest is the Duke of Wellington. All others are allowed some repose. The Duke of Wellington never any. It is quite curious that everybody thinks that he has a right to apply to me for everything. If a foreigner comes to England, particularly an American, and wants to see anything, House of Lords, Palace Tower, Arsenal of Woolwich, everything, he must apply to me, and natives in the same way. Scarely a day elapses that I have not to answer one or more than I am not a showman for the House of Lords, Tower, etc. That it is useless my giving an order that the places in question may be shown as nobody will obey it."

The Duke took prominent part in the London season. "I have this day given away my third bride, the last and certainly the handsomest of the three." He writes in another letter: "This one is certainly well looking. I attended the breakfast afterward at Lord Lonsdale's where the whole world was assembled, including the Nepaul Ambassador returned from Scotland. I have since had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace."

The Duke's official duties frequently come in. "The Queen is coming, but I believe is to go to Scotland on Wednesday morning, and before her Majesty goes I must have a new Commander-in-Chief appointed in India, which is no small affair as it involves a council not only with the Queen but with two directors, one of whom is in Scotland, another in Wiltshire. And besides with the East India Company." It is interesting to add that the Commander-in-Chief ultimately selected was Sir Charles Napier, who Lady Burghclere says replied to the Duke, "The 100-gun ship has taken the little cockboat in tow, and it will follow for ever over the ocean of time."

Lady Burghclere is fortunate to have had access to such documents. Her volume adds a new and an attractive side to a character known chiefly for totally different qualities.

The Dour Days of Long Ago

New England Colonial Life, by Robert Means Lawrence. Cambridge, Mass.: The Cosmos Press.

IT IS a self-denying person who manages to write about colonial life, even in New England, without indulging in romantic color. Most writers appear to feel that in spite of the dour complexion of the facts they must wrest from them details that heighten the quaintness, the picturesqueness, or at least the adventure of those early days. The impression seems to prevail that in the midst of their difficult surroundings the pioneers must have got a thrill out of furnishing antiques for their descendants and knowing that they were being forefathers.

In "New England Colonial Life" Dr. Lawrence has held himself in hand and refrained from romanticizing about his subject. By implication and explicit statement he impresses his reader with both the hardships and the dullness of early New England life. Some of the settlers were well-to-do, but even they could bring from Old England no more comforts than a ship's hold could accommodate. Governor Winthrop was the only one of the original colonists who owned a fork. Still more of the settlers were drawn to the New World not so much for religious as for economic reasons. "They subsisted upon simple food, clothed themselves with coarse fabrics of their own production, and were sheltered by inconvenient huts." Their furniture was made of split logs, their dishes were wooden spoons, bowls and troughs, or even unfashioned blocks.

Pine-tree tapers burned on their hearths, but in frontier homes both fires and tapers were often extinguished lest marauding Indians be attracted to their dwellings. In 1634 William Wood wrote that people who lost their way in the forests around Boston heard terrible roarings "which must be either Devills or Lyons"—more probably wildcats. Wolves were common, certainly till after 1693, when the General Court ordered a bounty of 20s. each. As late as 1734 wolves, bears, wildcats and serpents furnished adventure for the inhabitants of Worcester.

The place of meat was supplied by fish. Not trade alone has made the cod sacred to Massachusetts. The cod, supplemented by shellfish, alewives and fish of deeper waters, furnished the chief nourishment of the early colony. Cattle were too precious to be used generally for food; pigs and poultry in time became plenty, but the supply of fish was inexhaustible and its cost often nothing but labor. Fish was also the chief fertilizer on the seaboard, though its effect was to leave the soil exhausted.

No, this is not a rose-colored picture of early New England life.

A great part of Dr. Lawrence's material has been drawn from town histories, augmented from other sources. A list of the patriotic and historical societies to which Dr. Lawrence belongs would be sufficient proof of his enthusiasm for colonial research even if there was not also the evidence of his earlier writings, all of which are concerned with genealogy or local history.

About half the present volume is occupied with an account of old Boston, with lore about the Common, the early markets, water, lighting, policing, fire protection and traffic regulations. The author has not confined himself strictly to the limitations of his title, but has included many items relative to later periods than the colonial and other sections of the country than New England.

Notwithstanding this latitude in the interpretation of his subject and some laxity about massing his material, Dr. Lawrence has prepared a useful collection of data. Those who value the preservation of information about the domestic and social economy of the ancestors of New England will be interested in the book.

The League of Nations and the World's Workers, by Kathleen E. Innes (London: Hogarth Press, 1s. 6d. net), is a description of the work of that part of the League of Nations organization known as the International Labor Office, generally called for short the I. L. O. Besides a brief account of the origin of the I. L. O. and the building in which it is housed, there is a synopsis of the work done since the first conference under the auspices of the I. L. O. was held at Washington in 1919. The book is intended for use of students in training colleges and older children at school.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mickey and the Monkeys, by Victorine Kirk. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

The Dark Chamber, by Leonard Cline. New York: The Viking Press. $2.

The Book of Famous Queens, by Lydia Hoyt Farmer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.50.

The Mystery at Lover's Cave, by Anthony Berkeley. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.

Ludwig Van Beethoven, by Harvey Grace. New York: Harper & Bros.

The Grandmothers, by Glenway Wescott. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.50.

The Romance of the Rivers, by John T. Faris. New York: Harper & Bros. $6.

Winds of Dawn, by John Ransom Palmer. New York: Harold Vinal. $1.50.

Historic Streets of London, by L. and A. Russan. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $1.50.

Old London City, by L. and A. Russan. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $1.50.

The Lady of Martin, by Volker Niss. San Francisco: Schwabacher-Frey Press.

Dwellers in the Jungle, by Lieut.-Col. Gordon Casserly. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50.

Lillian Gish, by Edward Wagenknecht. Seattle: University of Washington Book Store. 65c.

Girls Who Did, by Helen Ferris and Virginia Moore. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Russ Farrell, Border Patrolman, by Thomson Burtis. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Merediths' Ann, by Elizabeth Janet Gray. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Undiscovered France, by Emile F. Williams, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $7.50.

In the Days of the Taipings, by H. B. Morse. Salem: The Essex Institute. $5.

History of American Foreign Relations, by Louis M. Sears. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $3.50.

Adventures in Arabia, by W. B. Seabrook. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $3.

Taken at the Flood, by Geraldine Bonner. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2.

Heidi, by Johanna Spyrt. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.50.

Gray Eagle, by Herbert Ravenel Sass. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. $2.50.

English Synonyms Explained, by George Crabb. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.50.

The Pale Mountains, by Carl Felix Wolff. New York: Minton, Balch & Company. $2.50.

A Child's Thought of God, by Thomas Curtis and Esther A. Gillespie. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. $1.50.

Margherita, by Leon Kelley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

John Orth, by Arthur Williams. Los Angeles: Privately printed. $1.

The Little One: His Book, by Marion St. John Webb. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.

The Happy Pilgrimage, by Corra Harris. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.

An Introduction to the Study of Blake, by Max Plowman. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Dog Corner Papers (essays from The Piper), by William Whitman, 3d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

The Outlawry of War, by Charles Clayton Morrison. Chicago: Willett, Clark & Colby. $3.

Do You Remember? by Marjorie Seymour Watts. Boston: The Four Seas Company.

The Stratford Poets. Boston: The Stratford Company. 50c.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century (1789-1914) by A. J. Grant, M. A., and Harold Temperley, Litt. D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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MORE STOCKS ARE SELLING AT NEW PEAKS

Trading Is Broad and Active—Good Gains for Industrials

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Prices were again on the up-grade at the opening of the stock market today.

Baldwin opened with a block of 2000 shares at 261, a new high record, up 2¾ from yesterday's close.

Point gains were scored by American Sugar, Western Maryland, Southern Railway and Crucible Steel.

Du Pont started the day a point lower.

Increase in revenue freight loadings was without early influence on the railway group, being in a measure discounted by the fact that the figures showed a decrease from the corresponding week of last year.

St. Paul common moved up to a new peak, with a number of other low-priced shares, such as Packard Motor, Associated Dry Goods, Great Western Sugar and Electric Power & Light. Bethlehem Steel and Childs also made new peaks.

Union Pacific made a fair advance despite yesterday's report of a sharp falling off in net operating income. Remington Typewriter quickly jumped 2 points and Pressed Steel Car, International Match preferred and American Linseed went up 1 to 1¼.

Punta Allegra participated in the strength of the sugar issues.

Oils Are Heavy

Oils were further depressed by cuts in crude oil prices, Houston and Atlantic Refining dropping 1¼ and 1 point respectively. Pan American B continued to feel the effect of apprehension over the maintenance of the 6 per cent dividend, selling down 2 points.

U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric and Chrysler were fractionally lower in the early dealings.

Foreign exchanges opened easy, demand sterling holding steady around $4.85¾ and French francs just below 3.92 cents.

Oils and a handful of specialties were the only shares of consequence that failed to make headway during the morning. Pan-American common went down to 47¾, and the B shares to 48, the lowest since 1924.

Extensive accumulation of Nash Motors lifted it 3 points, to 81⅞, the highest since the declaration last year of the 900 per cent stock dividend.

Railroads disregarded the current unfavorable character of the July returns, and moved up briskly, especially Atchison and the Southwesterns.

The rate for call loans continued to prevail at 3½ per cent.

New Bond Offerings

New issues totaling $80,000,000 captured the interest of bond men today while quiet reigned over the listed market. Announcement was made of public offering tomorrow of $40,000,000 Rock Island 4½s at a price not yet determined. Prompt oversubscription was reported of the $40,000,000 Australian Government issue, offered this morning.

Prices continued steady in the general market, convertible issues again leading. Delaware & Hudson 5s spurted ahead 1⅛ points in the early trading, while Brooklyn Union Gas 5½s sold up fractionally. Baltimore & Ohio 5s were firm, and Julius Kayser 5½s continued their recent advance.

French issues were soft, particularly the governmental 7½s which declined nearly a point. Japanese bonds displayed further firm tendencies, notably Tokyo Electric Power 6s, which advanced 1⅛ points.

United States Government bonds were irregular and attracted meager attention.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA BONDS

A banking syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., is offering $40,000,000 Comonwealth of Australia external loan of 1927 30-year 5 per cent gold bonds. The bonds are offered at 98 and accrued interest to yield about 5⅛ per cent to maturity. The proceeds are to be used for developmental and productive public works and for the payment of maturing debt. The bonds are not redeemable prior to Sept. 1, 1947. After that date and prior to Sept. 1, 1952, they are redeemable at 102 and accrued interest; on or after Sept. 1, 1952 at 100 and accrued interest.

Besides J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate includes the National City Company, First National Bank, New York; Guarantee Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co.

MATURITIES FOR SEPTEMBER SMALLER

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Railroad, public utility and industrial bonds falling due in September, 1927, aggregate $18,569,000, compared with $22,306,250 in August and $29,793,070 in September, 1926. In addition to corporation maturities, $4,087,500 foreign government bonds mature in September, compared with $48,491,250 in August.

Most maturities next month are small issues that will require little refunding. Total railroad issues falling due is $10,103,580, industrial maturities total is $6,485,420, and utility bonds falling due total $1,980,000.

DIVIDENDS

Kansas City Power & Light declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred A, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Gabriel Snubber declared the regular quarterly dividends of 87½ cents each on A and B stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Laconia Car Company declared a dividend for the current quarter of $1.75 on the first preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

International Cement declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Draper Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 27.

Union Carbide & Carbon declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Montana Power declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent common dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred and $2 on the 8 per cent preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 2.

William Carter Company declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 10.

The Pere Marquette Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14 and $1.25 each on the preferred and prior preferred, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 14.

The City of Boston awarded to Old Colony Corporation at 4.40 per cent discount plus $90 premium the $1,500,000 temporary revenue loan dated Aug. 15 and maturing Oct. 7, 1927.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.24	Last Aug.23
1500	Abitibi	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¼
200	Ab & Straus	88¾	88¾	88¾	88
10	Ab & St pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
200	Adams Ex	168	167	167	163
100	Adv-Ru	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
5600	Ahumada	4¾	4½	4½	4½
2500	Air Reduc	191	188	191	188½
600	Ajax Rub	8	8	8	7¾
100	Alb P W P	22	22	22	..
2200	Allied Ch	158¾	157½	157½	157¾
400	Allied Ch pf	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
200	Amerada	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
700	Am Ag Ch	14¾	14	14	14
500	Am Ag C pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅞
100	Am Bk Note	63	63	63	63
10	Am Bk N pf	59	59	59	60
1000	Am Bosch	21¼	21	21	21½
300	Am Brake	43¾	43½	43½	44¾
800	Am Br Bov	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
20	Am Br B pf	40	40	40	40
15500	Am Can	62¼	61⅝	61¾	62
500	Am Chicle	61¾	61	61	60¼
500	Am Car	104	103¾	103¾	104¼
300	Am Ex	155	154	155	156
12900	Am&F Pw	25	24⅛	24¾	24
1500	Am Ice	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
500	Am Int Crp	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	51¼
1800	Am Linseed	47	46	46½	46
400	Am Loco	113	112⅞	112⅞	113½
1000	Am Mach F	100½	108½	100½	..
12800	Am Pw&Lt	64¾	62⅞	64¾	62½
500	Am Piano	36	36	36	35¾
300	Am Radiat	136	135⅞	135⅞	136
200	Am Ry Ex	99	99	99	..
800	Am Seating	46¾	45¾	46¾	45¾
100	Am Ship	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8000	Am Smelt	171½	169⅞	171¾	171
300	Am Smelt pf	127½	127½	127⅞	127
3100	Am Stl Fnd	55¾	55¼	55¼	55⅝
2500	Am Sugar	91⅞	91½	91¾	91
100	Am Sug pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
900	Am T&T	169½	169¼	169½	169⅝
400	Am Type	131¼	131	121	130⅞
1200	Am WW, n	52⅝	51⅞	52	51⅝
700	Am Wool	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½
300	Am Zinc	7⅛	7	7⅛	..
400	Am Writ ct	22¼	22	22¼	21¾
1200	Anaconda	47¼	46¾	47	47¼
900	Am Wr pfct	57	56	56¾	56¾
100	Arch Dan	45½	45½	45½	45¾
100	Arm Ill A	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Arm Ill B	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
400	Arnold Cons	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
1100	Art Loom	45½	45½	45½	..
100	Art Metals	26½	26½	26½	26¾
5500	Asso DG	47¾	46½	47¾	46¾
7800	Atchison	196⅞	194⅝	196⅞	194
300	Atchison pf	103	103	103	102½
700	Atl Coast L	197½	196	197½	195¼
100	Atl G&WI	36½	36½	36½	36½
100	Atl G&WI pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
800	Atl Refin	124	123	123	124
10	Atlas Pw pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
400	Atlas Tack	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	..
11500	Baldwin	261	259⅝	159⅝	158¾
4200	Balt & Ohio	121¼	120½	121⅛	120¼
100	Balt & O pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
800	Beacon Oil	16	15¾	15¾	..
3100	Barnet	59	57¼	59	56¾
1700	Barnsdall A	23½	23¾	23½	24
10900	Beth Steel	65	64⅝	64⅞	64¾
200	Beth Stl 7%	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	116½
900	Bon Ami A	60½	60	60	60
200	Best & Co	50¾	50½	50⅝	50⅝
200	Briggs	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
10	Buff Susq pf	51	51	51	..
700	Br Edison	182	181	182	181½
1000	Br Man Tr	56	55½	56	55½
200	Br Man pf	84½	84	84½	83¾
1800	Br Un Gas	147½	145	147	145
2300	Brown Shoe	45	44	44⅞	44⅞
400	Bruns Balke	33⅞	33¾	33¾	34¼
100	Bush Term	59	59	59	59¼
70	BushT deb	103½	102¾	102¾	102½
100	Butte Cop	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
200	Br Shoe pf	120¾	120½	120¾	120½
500	Butterick	54½	53⅞	53⅞	55⅞
300	Byers Co	78½	78⅜	78½	78⅜
10	Byers Corp	111	111	111	110½
400	Cal Pack	64	63⅞	64	63½
900	Cal Pet	22½	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝
200	Cal & Ariz	71¾	71¾	71¾	70¾
1000	Cal & Hecla	16¼	16	16¼	16¾
1800	Canada Dry	56½	55⅞	55⅞	56½
400	Can Pac	187¼	187	187	187
200	Case Thrsh	267¾	167	267	265¼
100	Cen Alloy	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¼
2400	Cerro de P	66¼	66	66¼	65⅞
100	Cert-Teed	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
100	Certo Corp	77½	77½	77½	78⅞
700	Chand-Cl pf	19¾	18⅞	19½	18¾
7500	Ches & O	194¾	192½	194¾	192¾
7900	Ches & O Cp	75	74½	75	74¾
100	Chi&E Ill	45	45	45	45½
1300	Chi&E Ill pf	79⅞	78½	79⅞	78⅝
300	Chi Gt West	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
600	Chi Gt W pf	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35¾
4800	ChiM&SP	18⅜	18	18	18¼
2000	ChiM&SP ct	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
600	ChiM&SP pf	33	33	33	32¾
2300	ChiM&S pfct	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¾
2700	Chi&NW	92¼	91¾	92¼	91¾
9000	Chi RI	112¾	109⅝	111¾	110¼
100	Chi Yel Cab	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
4400	Childs	64¼	63	63⅝	63
1600	Chile Cop	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
36000	Chrysler	59¾	58½	59	59
100	Chrysler A	113¼	113¼	113¼	113
400	Cluett Pbdy	66½	65¾	66½	66
200	Coca Cola	117½	117½	117½	117¼
800	Collins & A	90	89¼	90	90
400	Collins&Apf	103½	103	103	103⅝
1200	Colo F&I	78	76¾	78	78¼
900	Col Gas	96¾	96⅜	96¾	96
100	Com Cred	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
3000	Com Pw	59¾	59	59¾	59¼
6100	Congoleum	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅝
300	Conde Nast	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
400	Con Dist	¾	¾	¾	..
900	Con Gas pf	99	99	99	98¾
8600	Con Gas	113¼	112½	113	112¾
100	Con Ry C pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
1200	Con Textile	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
400	Cont Can	75¾	75	75	75⅞
200	Cont Bak B	5	5	5	5¼
100	Cont Ins	187	187	187	..
400	Cont Motors	11	11	11	10⅞
1300	Corn Prd	54⅞	54¼	54⅝	55¼
200	Coty	91⅞	91⅛	91¾	92
100	Crex Cor ct	18	18	18	14¾
1200	Crucible	92	91	91	91¾
100	Crucible pf	113	113	113	..
200	Cuba Co	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
1200	Cuba Cane	8¾	8	8	8
300	Cuba C pf	38¾	38⅝	38¾	38¾
600	Cub Am S	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾
700	Cub Dom S	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
300	Cuyamel Fr	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	48¼
5400	Davison	36⅜	34⅝	35¾	34¼
10	Deere pf	116	116	116	116¼
1100	Del Lac&W	168	167	167½	167
2900	Del & Hud	216¼	214	216¼	214
100	Det Edison	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼
3500	Devoe&R A	40¼	39	39	..
900	Dodge A	18¼	18	18	18¼
100	Dodge pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70
3500	Dome Mines	9	8¾	8¾	9
1400	Dupont	299	298	298	299¾
100	East Kodak	168	168	168	169
10	East Kod pf	125½	125½	125½	..
600	Eaton Axle	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
700	Elec Auto L	92⅞	92¼	92¼	92½
11100	Elec Boat	21¼	20⅝	20¾	20½
21300	Elec P&L	26⅞	25½	26	25
400	ElecP&L pf	105¼	105	105	105
1300	Elec Refrig	15	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
1000	End John	72¾	72	72¼	71⅞
3300	Eng PS	32¾	32¼	32¾	32
400	Equit Blg	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	..
1900	Erie	62¾	61⅝	62⅝	62
2600	Erie 1pf	62¾	61⅝	62¾	62
200	Erie St Shv	30½	30⅜	30½	30¾
2300	Eureka Vac	69¾	68¼	69⅜	68½
100	Fairb M pf	110	110	110	..
300	Fairb Morse	39	39	39	39
1500	Fed Lt&Tr	43½	42¾	43¼	42½
50	Fed Lt&T pf	99½	99	99½	..
100	Fed Motors	20½	20½	20½	20¾
600	Fisk Rubber	16	15⅞	16	16⅛
4600	Fleischm'nn	63⅞	63¼	63½	63⅝
300	Foundation	57	56½	57	56½
4200	Fox A	67⅜	65¼	66⅞	65⅝
1300	Freeport Tx	74¼	73⅝	74½	74
9900	Gabriel A	56⅞	55	55⅝	54⅝
1500	Gardner M	10½	9¾	10	9½
700	GenAmTk	57¾	56¾	57⅞	57⅞
500	Gen Asphalt	68	67½	67½	68
50	Gen Bak pf	129	129	129	..
5700	Gen Elec	130	127¼	130	128
200	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1000	Gen G&E A	40½	40	40½	40
100	Gen G&E 8%	116½	116½	116½	..
37800	Gen Mot WI	117¾	118⅛	118¾	118⅜
29900	Gen Motors	234¾	233¾	234⅜	234⅝
600	Gen Mot 7%	124	123⅞	124	123⅞
500	Gen ODA A	57⅝	57½	57½	..
700	Gen ODA ct	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48½
2500	Gen Rys	148¾	147	147	148
800	Gen Refrac	70	68¾	69¼	69½
400	Glidden	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
40	Glidden ppf	87	87	87	..
3800	Gold Dust	61¼	60¼	61	60⅝
3500	Goodrich	69⅝	68⅞	69¼	69
100	Goodrich pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
400	Goodyear	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	53
2600	Gotham N	79	77	79	76
2700	Gotham Hos	79¼	77	78¼	76⅝
500	Gotham pf	113⅝	113	113⅝	113¼
200	Gould Cp A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
3000	Granby	41	40¾	40¾	40½
3300	Grt Nor pf	100	99¼	100	99½
10100	Grt Nor Ore	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	21½
1100	Grt Nor pfct	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
11500	Grt W Sug	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
700	Greene-Can	59¾	59	59¾	58
120	Guan Sug pf	104	104	104	..
200	Gulf Mobile	70⅞	70	70⅞	70½
100	Gulf Steel	50½	50⅛	50½	51¼
120	Hanna pf A	58	58¼	59	58
100	Hartman B	23¼	23⅞	23¼	23⅛
10	Hocking V	283	283	283	283
100	Hollander	34½	34½	34½	..
500	Hoe & Co	33½	33	33	32
100	Homestake	61⅞	61¾	61¾	62
6500	Houston Oil	134¼	132½	134	134¾
800	Howe So	41⅜	41	41	41
100	Hud Man	57	57	57	56½
24000	Hudson Mot	86½	85⅝	85⅝	85½
1100	Hupp Mot	18½	18	18½	18¼
900	Ill Central	134	133	133⅞	133
800	Ind Oil & G	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Indian Mot	24½	24½	24½	24½
100	Inland St	53½	53⅜	53⅜	53½
600	Inspiration	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	20½
100	Interboro R	35¼	35¼	35¼	34½
200	Inter Agri	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12
800	Int Agri ppf	55¼	55⅛	55⅝	54⅞
300	Int Business	88¼	88⅜	88⅞	87¾
300	Int Cement	55	55	55⅝	54⅞
100	Int Cmnt pf	108	108	108	..
9100	Int Comb	53⅝	51½	52	52⅛
300	Int Harv	195	194¾	195	195
1300	Int Match pf	74	73⅝	73⅞	72½
1600	Int M Mar	6½	6	6	5¾
2100	Int MMar pf	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	39
1000	Island Cr	65⅝	64½	65⅝	64
17000	Int Nickel	68⅝	67⅝	68⅜	68⅛
100	Int Nickl pf	108½	108½	108½	..
700	Int Paper	58	57⅝	57⅝	57⅞
600	Int Pap 7%	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
200	Int Rys	38	37⅝	38	36⅝
500	Int Rys pf	73	71½	73	71½
100	Int Rubber	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
1100	Int Tel & T	145⅝	144¼	144¼	145
700	Int T&Trts	5½	5	5⅛	5¼
700	Jordan Mot	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
5200	Kan City So	65	63⅛	65	63⅝
7800	Kayser	59⅝	57⅝	59¼	57½
100	Kelly Spring	23	23	23	23
11400	Kennecott	71⅞	71	71⅝	71½
30	Kinney pf	78	78	78	..
1500	Kraft Chees	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	57⅝
1500	Kresge	66⅞	66	66½	66
1500	Lago Oil	30⅝	30	30⅝	30
200	Life Saver	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21⅝
200	Lim Loco	67	67	67	68
2100	Loews Inc	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	56¼
100	Long Bell A	34½	34½	34½	34½
6500	Loose-W	52½	50½	52½	50⅞
10	Loose-W 1pf	119	119	119	..
800	Lou G&E A	27¾	27¼	27¼	..
100	Lou Oil Ref	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
400	Mack Tr	99	99	99	98⅝
1800	Mackay	131¾	130¼	131¾	132
3300	Magma Cop	38⅛	37	38⅛	36⅞
700	Madison Sq	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	Mallinson	16	15	15	14½
50	Mallinson pf	83	82	82	83
500	Mandel	48¼	48	48¼	48½
400	Man El Sup	53⅝	53	53	53⅜
100	Man Shirt	29½	29½	29½	29⅞
9100	Marland Oil	37	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
300	Marlin Rock	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49¼
200	Mart-Parry	20⅜	20	20⅜	19¾
200	Math Alkali	116½	116½	116½	117
700	May Dpt St	79¾	79	79¾	79¼
200	Maytag	32	32	32	32
10	McCrory Str	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	83
100	McCrory pf	110	110	110	..
200	McCrory B	85	85	85	..
200	Mex Seabd	4	3⅝	4	3
300	Miami Cop	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
400	Midland pf	132¾	132	132½	131
700	Mid Cont	31⅝	31¼	31¼	32
600	Mid States	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Middle St ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
200	Miller Rub	26⅝	26½	26½	27
200	Min & StL	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
100	Min&SSM	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾
100	Min&SSM ll	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..
3600	Mo K&T	47¼	46	46⅜	46¼
300	Mo KT pf	107⅛	107	107⅛	107¼
5200	Mo Pac	53⅝	53	53⅛	53
300	Mo Pac pf	102¾	102¼	102¼	102⅝
500	Mont Pw	103	102½	102½	103
9600	Mont Ward	73⅝	72½	73⅝	72½
700	Mother Lode	2¾	2⅝	8⅝	8⅜
3700	Motometer A	29	26⅞	27⅞	29½
1200	Mot Wheel	25½	25¼	25⅜	..
10	Mollins pf	100	100	100	..
100	Mullins Bdy	49¼	49¼	49¼	48½
1500	Munsing	48¾	48	48¼	47¾
100	Murray Body	22½	22½	22½	22
48500	Nash Mot	82	79½	81⅞	78⅞
10900	Nat Bisc	136⅝	133⅞	136⅝	133⅝
300	Nat Cash R	44½	44½	44⅞	44⅞
200	Nat BH pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
800	Nat Dairy	67	66⅞	67	66⅞
200	Nat Dpt Sto	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
100	Nat Lead	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
15300	Nat Pw&Lt	23	22	22⅞	22
180	Nat Surety	247	246	246	247
100	Nat Supply	85½	85½	85½	..
7400	Nev Cons	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
100	NY Air Br	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
7700	NY Cen rts	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
9800	NY Central	156⅝	155¼	156	155⅝
2800	NY C&StL	127½	125⅞	126⅝	125
500	NY Dock	55¾	55	55	56⅝
2100	NY&NH rts	2	2	2	2
2000	NY NH&H	49	48½	48⅝	48⅞
2500	NY Ont&W	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35¼
100	NY Ry pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	9
180	NY Stsm 6pf	98½	97¼	97¼	..
400	Norf South	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
600	Norf&West	190	189⅞	190	190
23900	No Am	51⅞	50	51¼	50¼
100	No Am pf	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53
1500	No Pac	95⅝	94⅞	95⅝	94⅞
600	No Pac ct	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93
400	Omnibus	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
200	Otis Elev	140	138	140	138
200	Otis Steel	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
600	Pac Gas	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞
10	Pac Sst 1pf	52	52	52	52
200	Pac Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
45400	Packard M	42⅞	41⅜	42⅝	41⅛
—	Paige Det	11	11	11	..
4000	Pan-Am Pet	49⅝	47½	48⅝	50¼
47100	Pan-Am B	51¼	48⅝	50	50⅞
200	Pan-Am WB	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Panhandle	9½	9½	9½	..
100	Pathe Ex	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
1300	Park & Tilf	38⅝	37½	38⅝	38
700	Park Utah	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
8600	Paramount	107	105½	107	106¾
100	Pathe Ex A	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33½
100	Patino M	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20½
600	Peerless Mot	24	24	24	23⅞
100	Para pf	119½	119½	119½	119
700	Penn Dix C	25	24½	24⅞	24½
2800	Penn RR	65⅞	65½	65⅞	65¾
300	Peoples Gas	151½	151½	151½	151¼
300	Pere Marq	135¼	135	135¼	..
5200	Phil Co	108½	105	108¼	..
1400	Phila Read	41¼	40⅞	41¼	41⅜
25100	Phillips Pet	43⅞	42½	43⅜	43⅜
100	Phoenix H	48	48	48	48½
600	Pierce-Ar	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
100	Pierce O pf	18¼	18	18	..
100	Pierce Pet	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
100	Pitts Coal	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
300	Pitts Ter	48⅞	48	48⅞	48
300	Pitts WV	151	150⅞	150⅞	152
15200	Postum C	116½	115	116¼	114⅝
7500	Press Steel	73	70	71⅞	69⅞
1000	Press St pf	90¼	89⅞	90¼	90
1500	Prod & Ref	24	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛
7000	Pub Serv	42¼	41½	41¾	41⅞
14000	Pullman N	76½	75⅞	76⅝	76½
200	Pullman	153	153	153	153
2200	Punta Sug	39	38	38	37¼
1700	Pure Oil	27	26⅞	26⅞	27¼
300	Pullman ct	190⅞	190½	190½	190⅞
300	Purity Bk A	57¼	57	57¼	56⅞
500	Purity Bk B	82⅞	82	82⅞	82⅞
16700	Radio	67⅜	65½	65⅞	66⅜
200	Radio pf	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
2100	Reading	115¾	114¼	114¾	..
1500	Real Silk H	26⅝	25⅝	26	25⅝
10100	Rem Rand	42	40½	41	..
100	Rem T 1pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
200	Repub Stl	69¼	69	69¼	69½
4000	Reynolds S	7	6	6¼	6⅞
600	Rossia Ins	110	108¼	109½	109
100	Royal Dutch	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
3000	Safety Cable	66¼	64½	66¼	66
2500	StL&SF	113⅝	111½	112⅞	111¾
1400	StL SW	84¼	83⅝	84¼	83⅝
300	Seabd AL pf	42	42	42	..
100	Seagrave	10	10	10	10⅛
11000	Sears Roe	73⅝	72¼	73¼	72⅜
100	Seneca Cop	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
2300	Shattuck	80⅝	79½	79⅝	79¾
400	Shell Union	27	26⅞	26⅞	27½
700	Shubert Th	64	63½	63½	63¼
2900	Simmons	56¾	55⅝	55½	56½
30	*Simmons pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
200	Simms Pet	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
2900	Sinclair	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
100	Sinclair pf	99½	99½	99½	..
4800	Skelly Oil	27½	26¼	26½	27¾
8900	So PR Sug	39¼	38	39	38
10	*So PR S pf	128	128	128	128
1800	So Calif Ed	37½	37⅛	37½	37
100	So Dairies A	21	21	21	21
100	So Dairies B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
5400	So Pacific	122⅝	121⅝	122⅝	122⅞
1800	So Railway	136	135½	135⅞	136⅞
400	So Ry pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
100	Spicer Co	26	26	26	26½
17600	Sta Gas	64¼	63	63⅝	62⅞
300	Sta Gas pf	64½	64	64¼	64⅜
1800	Sta Mill	91⅝	89½	90½	89¾
110	*Sta Mil pf	97½	97	97½	..
1300	Sta Oil Cal	54⅞	54½	54½	55
2400	Sta Oil NJ	39	38⅝	39	39
1000	Sta Oil NY	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31¼
200	St-Warner	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	64
2100	Studebaker	52⅞	52¼	52½	52¼
200	Sun Oil	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
13000	Super Oil	4	4	4	4
400	Telautograf	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
700	Tenn Cop	9¾	9⅛	9¼	..
4600	Tex Corp	49⅜	49	49	49⅜
10100	Tex Gulf S	66½	65⅝	66¼	65⅞
2000	Tex&P Coal	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14¼
6900	Tex&Pac LT	30⅞	29⅞	30½	30⅞
10	Tex&P L	3000	3000	3000	3000
100	The Fair	33	33	33	33
3200	Tidewater	17	17	17	17¼
900	Timken	128	126⅝	126⅝	127½
11800	Trans Oil	8¾	8⅜	8½	8½
100	Under Type	55½	55½	55½	55
800	Un Bag&P	48¼	48	48	48½
1200	Un Carbon	138½	137¼	138	138
300	Un Oil Cal	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
2500	Un Pacific	191	190¼	191	189⅞
400	Un Pac pf	84	84	84	..
1300	Uni Fruit	137	135⅞	137	136
200	US Dist pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93
400	US Dist	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
600	US Hoffman	55⅞	55	55⅞	55½
200	US Leather	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17½
200	US Ind Alco	77⅞	77⅝	77⅝	78
400	US Leat A	38⅝	38	38	37¼
10200	US Realty	67½	66	67¼	66
4500	US Rubber	51⅝	48⅞	49⅞	48¼
600	US Rub pf	96⅝	95	95	96½
400	US Smelt	42⅞	42¼	42½	42¼
35200	US Steel	140⅝	139¼	139⅞	140
200	US Steel pf	135½	135¼	135¼	135¼
300	Univ Pipe	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28
100	Utah Cop	124	124	124	..
3800	Util P&Lt A	31¼	30⅞	31	31
4800	Vanadium	54⅞	53⅜	54⅜	55
1400	Victor	35	34½	35	35
400	Va-C Chem	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
200	Va-C Ch 6%	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	41⅛
2300	Vivaudou	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29¼
100	Vivaudou pf	101	101	101	..
70	Vulcan A	30	28	30	..
103	Vulcan	47	42	45⅞	42
10	Vulcan pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
20	Vulcan pf A	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	..
400	Wabash	66⅝	65½	66¼	66¼
200	Wab pf A	94	93⅞	94	..
1100	Walworth	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	21¼
400	Ward Bk B	25½	24½	25½	24⅞
100	Ward Bk pf	90	90	90	..
100	Warner Quin	26	26	26	24½
1400	Warner B A	24½	24	24¼	24⅜
700	Web&H pf	102⅝	102¼	102½	102½
100	Weber & H	72½	72½	72½	73
800	WarrnEd&P	20½	20½	20½	..
80	W Pen El pf	111	110⅝	111	110⅝
2900	Wn Md	54½	52⅞	53⅝	53⅝
300	Wn Md 2 pf	55	55	55	56¼
1009	Wn Pac	37¼	35⅞	36⅝	36⅞
200	Wn Union	164½	164	164	165¾
200	Westg A B	186	185⅝	185⅝	186
4600	Westg Elec	83⅞	83½	83⅝	83⅞
100	Weston In	13	13	13	13
100	White Eagle	23	23	23	..
400	White Mot	39⅞	39	39	39½
100	Whi Rock ct	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅝
200	Whi Sew pf	56½	56	56	..
900	Whi Sew M	44	44	44¼	44
11000	Willys-Over	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
200	Willys-O pf	94⅞	94	94	95
800	Wilson	11¼	11	11	..
100	Wilson A	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
800	Woolworth	172¼	171⅞	171⅞	172¼
7900	Wright Aer	44⅞	43¼	44⅞	43¾
400	Wrigley	56⅞	56	56⅞	..
200	Yale & T	84½	84½	84½	83⅞
19400	Yel Truck	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32⅜
1100	Yel Truck pf	86½	86½	86½	89
300	Youngst'n	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.24	Last Aug.23
130	Am Pneu pf	21	20¾	21	21
25	Am Sugar	91⅝	91⅝	91¾	91¾
39	Am T&T	169⅝	169¼	169¾	169¾
50	Amoskeag	62¼	62	62	62¼
130	Anaconda	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞	47⅛
20	Ariz Com	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
25	As Gas & E	41½	41½	41½	41⅝
15	Atchison	196	195⅝	196	194⅝
65	Big Hart	93½	93	93½	92
10	Bos El	83⅝	83½	83½	83
6	Bos El pf	100	100	100	..
32	Bos & Alb	185	184	184	..
350	B&M	57⅜	57	57¼	57¼
10	B&M B sta	110	110	110	..
32	B&M pf D	154	154	154	..
10	B&M D sta	137	137	137	..
25	Cal & Ariz	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
230	Cal & Hecla	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅜
30	Carson Hill	25	25	25	25
	Coldak	50	50	50	..
	Cop Range	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
34	East SS	81¼	80	81¼	79½
21	East SS 1pf	98	98	98	98½
10	E Mass pf	68	68	68	..
438	E Mass A	50	50	50	50
64	Edison Elec	245	244	245	245
615	Eng Pub	32⅝	32¼	32⅞	32¼
86	Gen Elec	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	128⅛
100	Gen Alloy	11	11	11	11
100	Gilchrist	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35½
530	Gillette	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	89¾
26	Georgian	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
75	Granby	41	40⅝	41	40⅞
50	Hardy	17	17	17	17⅛
115	Hood Rub	36	35½	36	35½
1325	Island Crk	65¼	64½	65¼	64½
8	Loew's Thea	7	7	7	..
195	Mass Gas	107	107	107	107
20	Mass Gas pf	77	76⅝	77	76¾
80	Mergenthal	111	111	111	110
205	Mohawk	44½	43½	43¾	43
1315	Nash	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞	79⅛
50	Nat Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
20	New C'nelia	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
95	NE Tel	139½	138¾	139¼	138¾
26	NY NH & H	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	49
300	No Butte	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
150	Old Domin	13	13	13	..
276	Penn Ry	66	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
20	Pac Mills	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	37
10	Peop Lt B	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..
15	Pocahontas	17½	17½	17½	17½
140	Punta Sugar	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
370	Quincy Min	17	16½	16⅝	16½
15	St. Mary Ld	21	21	21	21½
200	Shannon	35	35	35	30
150	Swift Inter	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Swift & Co	118½	118½	118½	118½
35	Torrington	79	79	79	..
55	Tower Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
56	Uni Fruit	137	136	137	134¾
495	Uni Shoe	64	63½	63½	64
80	US Smelt pf	50	50	50	..
554	USS Steel	140⅝	139¼	140¼	140⅛
100	Waldorf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20
85	War Bros	99	98⅞	98⅞	100
10	Westingh'se	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
10	Winona	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	..
	BONDS				
$6000	Asso El 5½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
5000	El Pub U 6	97½	97½	97½	89
1000	Miss Riv 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
4000	NE Tel 5s	102¼	102	102¼	102

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

The following securities were sold at auction today:

5 Webster & Atlas Nat Bnk 238½, up 13½
10 Am Trust Co 505, up 50
5 Sagamore Mfg 129, off 23½
15 Nashua Mfg pf 94¼, unchanged
10 Saco-Lowell Shops 1pf 70, up 2
26 Arlington Mills 53⅝, off ¼
11 Nashua-Lowell RR Corp 144, off ¼
5 Units N E Brotherhood of Locomotive-Engineers Secs Corp 120, off 5
1 Boston Real Estate Tr 850, off 115
86 Mass Ltg Cos 6% pf undeposited 119, up 1⅜
7 Collateral Loan Co 142, up 11
10 Boston Storage Warehouse 116, off 8
50 Springfield Gas Light Co undeposited 73, up 2⅞
2 Suffolk Real Estate Trust 370, off 80
5 Cen Ass Power com vtc 71½, up 22½
10 Mass Ltg Cos 8 pc pfd undeposted 138¼, up ½
27 Ludlow Mfg Asso 183½, off ½
3 Haverhill Elec Co undeposited 101, up 10
150 Western Mass Cos 58⅝, unchgd
10 West Boston Gas Co vtc 48¼, off 5⅞
15 No Boston Ltg Prop pf vtc 123⅛-122⅞, up ⅛
10 Rockland Light & Power Co cvt 88⅝, off 1⅛
75 Flintkote Co com 51½, off 4½

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct	21.32	21.50	21.20	21.50	21.19
Dec.	21.60	21.60	21.46	21.69	21.48
Jan.	21.62	21.72	21.48	21.70	21.49
May	21.88	22.00	21.78	21.98	21.75
July	21.76	21.77	21.64	21.64	21.58
Mar	21.85	21.93	21.73	21.90	21.68

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	11.05	11.20	11.00	11.16	10.78
Dec.	11.12	11.24	11.12	11.24	10.87
Jan.	11.19	11.31	11.12	11.29	10.90
Mar.	11.20	11.36	11.17	11.34	10.94
May	11.25	11.38	11.18	11.36	10.96
July	11.17	11.29	11.14	11.28	10.89

Spots 11.22, up 24. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 7000; (American) 5200.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1927	1926
July gross	$1,552,505	$1,725,535
Total inc	420,540	575,720
Net income	302,830	457,665
7 months gross	7,201,980	7,652,827
Total inc	552,738	1,117,198
*Net income	267,481	286,738

*Deficit.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF CENTRAL AMERICA

	1927	1926
July gross	$534,861	$590,238
Net aft taxes	197,498	256,992
7 months' gross	4,257,532	4,291,427
Net aft taxes	1,714,959	1,774,145

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Aug. 24 '27	July 24 '27	Aug. 25 '26
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.54½	1.55½	1.46
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.29	1.21¼	.91¾
Oats. No. 2 white	.56	.54	.49¾
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.80	7.60	8.15
Lard, prime	12.95	13.30	15.40
Pork, mess	31.00	33.00	37.50
Beef, family	20.00	19.50	22.50
Sugar, gran.	5.80	5.80	5.60
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	21.26	21.76	22.76
Silver	.54⅝	.56½	.62⅞
Lead	6.75	6.50	8.90
Tin	63.75	63.75	63.375
Copper	13.25	13.00	14.375
Rubr, rib sm. shts.	.35	.35	.40¼
Cot Mid Uplnds	21.40	18.80	19.20
Steel billets, Pitts	33.00	34.00	35.00
Print cloths	.05¼	.05½	.05⅝
Zinc	6.35	6.675	7.725

LEE, HIGGINSON TRUST CO.

Application of the Lee, Higginson Trust Company for a charter will be heard at the State House by the Bank Commission Board Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 11 a. m. Incorporators are: George C. Lee, Francis L. Higginson, N. Penrose Hallowell, Charles F. Adams, Louis E. Kirstein, Thomas N. Perkins, James Nowell, Edward H. Osgood, Charles E. Cotting, Francis C. Gray, Arthur N. Maddison, Paul G. Courtney, Ralph Lowell, David H. Howie, Wm. J. Cooney, and William H. Best.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD SHOWING GOOD PROGRESS

Earning Power Increasing and Stock Growing in Popularity

Pennsylvania Railroad in the first half of 1927 has shown continuation of the marked progress which has characterized it during the last four years. Hard hit by the federal control period and the after-war readjustment, especially in 1920 and 1921, Pennsylvania has made a sure and steady recovery.

A favorite investment with women and for trust funds, Pennsylvania stock, with a very long dividend record behind it, suffered some loss of investment prestige when the dividend rate was temporarily reduced in 1921 from a 6 per cent to a 4 per cent basis. But the following year the 6 per cent rate was restored and it might be noted that the actual dividend payment in both 1921 and 1922 was not less than 4½ per cent.

With returning prosperity the Pennsylvania management was quick to recognize stockholders and the dividend rate was advanced to 7 per cent late in 1926. Investment prestige has been recovered and the stock is again growing in popularity.

While it has issued no new stock since 1913, Pennsylvania has increased the number of stockholders by more than 50,000 new names. Judged by former prices, the stock does not appear to be selling high, and at 65 with a 7 per cent dividend it yields 5.38 per cent, which is somewhat more than a number of other high-grade railroad equities return. For example, Southern Pacific at 119, sells to yield only a trifle better than 5 per cent, although there is lively possibility of a dividend increase; New York Central at 145 yields 5.19 per cent, Atchison at 192, yields 5.20 per cent, on the basis of a 10 per cent dividend including regular rate and extras, and Union Pacific at 185, yields 5.40 per cent.

Operating Ratio Reduced

Pennsylvania has made a steady reduction in the ratio of operating expenses to gross since 1920, when it reached the unprecedented figure of over 104 per cent. That, of course, was a year of abnormalities, and this figure takes no account of standard return for two months and government guarantee for six months of that year. The following year, 1921, the operating ratio dropped to 86.1 per cent, but the surplus after charges, $24,307,699, was equal to only 4.87 per cent on the stock, which did not show the dividend fully covered. This was the reason for the temporary dividend reduction—to avoid dipping into an ample surplus in order to pay unearned dividends.

In 1922 the operating ratio was reduced to 82.6 per cent, and in 1926 was brought down to 77½ per cent, which compares with a range from 72 per cent to 78¾ per cent prior to federal control. Gross last year, at more than $709,800,000, was the largest on record, with the single exception of 1923, while net railway operating income at $106,432,757, and surplus after charges at $67,567,958, both set new high marks.

Earnings on the $499,265,700 capital stock were equal to 13.53 per cent, or $6.76 a share on the $50 par shares. This compares with 12.46 per cent on a similar amount of stock in 1925, 7.64 per cent in 1924, 10.32 per cent in 1923, 6.49 per cent in 1922 and 4.87 per cent in 1921. Earnings last year were not far from twice the present dividend rate of 7 per cent, or $3.50 per annum.

Pennsylvania's results for the last six years have been as follows:

Year	Gross	Oper ratio	Surp aft chgs	%earn on stk
1925	672,136,962	78.42	62,220,324	12.46
1926	672,136,962	78.42	62,220,324	12.46
1924	645,299,177	80.18	38,134,677	7.64
1923	721,397,409	81.85	51,538,077	10.32
1922	646,352,108	82.63	32,382,058	6.49
1921	500,175,084	86.12	†24,307,699	4.87
6-yr avg	649,196,531	81.12	46,025,132	9.22

†Includes overlapping revenues and expenses pertaining to the guaranty period due the company by the Government.

Net Income Increases

While gross this year shows some recession from the high level of 1926, the loss in the first six months of 1927 was only about $3,000,000, or less than 1 per cent. Significant of the management's grip on the expense accounts is the fact that despite this loss in gross it was able to increase the net railway operating income by more than $7,400,000, or 17 per cent, over the first six months of 1926. This is the more remarkable when it is figured that some substantial wage increases were made in the first half of 1927.

With such a substantial increase in net for the six months against which to cushion any possible recessions during the last six months of the year, Pennsylvania seems likely to report a balance for its stock in 1927 fully as good as, if not better than, in 1926.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, including leased lines, operates about 10,500 miles of road, or first main track, out of some 11,600 miles comprising the system, there being certain roads controled by stock ownership, but separately operated. Pennsylvania Railroad itself, however, operates about 90 per cent of the mileage. This, however, does not give an adequate idea of the tremendous total trackage of the system, amounting to more than 28,000 miles, including much second, third and even fourth track.

Pennsylvania has been engaged in recent years in consolidating its system, eliminating corporations, simplifying the structure and effecting savings thereby. The Pennsylvania System today comprises 101 active companies and 22 inactive ones.

The Pennsylvania system serves most of the northeastern quarter of the United States, except New England, and covers the great mining and manufacturing State of Pennsylvania with a network.

Stock Financing Possible

As has been the case with most roads until recently, Pennsylvania for the last 14 years has had to rely on bonds rather than on stock for financing purposes. Of course a large part of its requirements have been taken care of out of earnings. Whereas the stock has remained practically stationary for the last 14 years funded obligations of the system for which the Pennsylvania Rairoad is responsible have increased.

The proporton of funded debt to total capitalization at the end of 1926 was just under 55 per cent compared with 33.4 per cent in 1916. The present relationship, however, is still quite favorable, judged on the basis of that of many important systems.

It would not be surprising, however, if when the Pennsylavania finds it desirable to reimburse the treasury for some of the large capital expenditures of recent years and to provide for requirements, it might logically resort to a stock issue rather than to bonds. Other important roads have recently successfully resorted to stock financing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad undoubtedly has the longest continuous dividend record of any railroad in the United States. It has the unique distinction of having paid dividends during the course of construction, and intends back over 80 years.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
†25	Aeolian Co pf	98	98	98
15	Aero Sup B	10½	10¼	10½
†10	Ala Gt So Ry pf	143	143	143
3	Alum Co Am	95	92	92
1	Am Arch	76½	76½	76½
2	Am Brown B F vtc	6¼	6	6¼
*37	Am Cont Oilfields	.60	.56	.56
3	Am Cyan B	27	26⅞	27
17	Am Gas & El	106⅝	105	106
6	Am Gas & El pf	102¼	102⅛	102¼
6	Am Haw SS	16¼	16	16¼
†225	Am Light & Trac	170	169	170
†30	Am Pow & Lt pf	104	104	104
16	Am Rayon	17⅝	17	17⅝
1	Am Rolling Mills	68	68	68
34	Am Superpw B	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛
1	Am Superpw 1 pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Arundel Corp	42⅜	42½	42⅜
1	Asso Gas & El	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
2	Auburn Auto	111	110½	110½
2	Bancitaly	125	125	125
2	Blyn Shoe	4	4	4
20	Brillo Mfg	15⅝	14½	15¼
3	Bklyn City RR	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Bucyrus Co new	67	66	67
27	Bucyrus & Erie	23⅝	22⅞	23¼
1	Buff Niag&E Pw	34½	34½	34½
26	Marc Wireless	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Carib Syn new	20⅝	20¼	20¼
2	Cleanese 1st pf	147½	147½	147½
3	Cleanese Am new	75	75	75
2	Cen Aguirre Sug	109¼	107⅝	109¼
1	Centrifugal Pipe	15¼	15¼	15¼
256	Ch M & St P pf n	41⅝	41	41⅝
30	Cities Serv new	49½	49⅜	49½
4	Cities Serv pf	90	89¾	90
2	Cities Serv B pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Cities S Po 6% pf	91	91	91
2	City Ice & Fuel	32½	32	32
17	Colomb Syndicate	2⅛	2⅛	2½
1	Cons Cop Min	3	3	3
1	Cons Laundry Crp	16	16	16
1	Consol Royalty	6¾	6¾	6¾
25	Continental Oil vtc	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Copeland Prod A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
11	Creole Syndic	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Crown Central	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4	Cuneo Press	65	64	65
1	Curtiss Aero	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
†25	Deere & Co	170¼	170¼	170¼
1	De Forest vtc	3½	3½	3½
2	Devoe Reynolds B	41	41	41
*20	Divide Exten	.04	.04	.04
1	Durant Mot	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Eitington Schilds	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
33	Elec Bd & Share	75¼	73½	75¼
40	Electric Invest	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞
12	El Pw&L opt war	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛
11	do 2d pf	101⅜	100	101⅜
35	Emp G&F 8% pf	110½	110	110
1	Eng Gold Mines	3	3	3
1	Fageou Mot	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
†40	Fajardo Sugar	157½	156½	157½
10	*Falcon Ld Min	42	42	42
2	Fedder Mfg A	31	31¾	31¾
9	Fed Wat 'A'	31	30⅞	30⅞
3	Federated Metals	16½	16	16½
†70	Ford Mot Canada	555	542	542
†50	Florida Pow pf	103½	103	103½
22	Fox Theater A	18	17	18
1	Freshman Chas	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
4	Fulton Sylphon	58	58	58
†50	Galena Sig pf nw	36	36	36
2	Garod Radio	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3	Gen Bak A	69⅞	69⅜	69⅜
5	do B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Georgia Pow pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8	Gibson Oil	1⅝	1½	1½
13	Gillette Saf Raz	90⅝	89½	90⅝
1	Gleasonite Prod	127	127	127
3	Glen Alden Coal	180½	180	180½
16	Gobel Adolf	69½	68⅛	69
200	*Golden St Min	.15	.15	.15
2	Gold Seal E Co	16¼	16⅛	16¼
4	Grand Stores	98¼	97⅝	98¼
†50	do pf	101½	101½	101½
3	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
11	Hellman Inc	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
13	Hellman pf	48⅜	48⅛	48⅛
1	Hires Co	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Hollinger G Min	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
6	Humble Oil & Ref	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
†150	Illinois Pipe Line	162½	162½	162½
35	Imp Oil Canada	49½	48	48½
1	Indiana Pipe Line	70	70	70
14	Indust Rayon A	10⅝	10	10⅝
1	Ins Co No Am	66½	66½	66½
†250	Int Util pf	95	94½	95
2	Int Mer Marine pf	180	180	180
7	Intercon Petrol	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
63	Int Petroleum	30½	30⅛	30⅛
1	Int Utilities A	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
4	Int Utilities B	5½	5⅜	5½
133	Johns Manville n	110⅝	105	110½
2	Joske Bros ct	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
2	Kennear Store	32½	31⅞	32½
2	Mohawk & Hud P	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2	Mohawk Val nw	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
36	Municipal Service	12⅛	12	12⅛
2	Murphy Co Penn	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	Nat Leather	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Nat Pub Serv B	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
†50	Neisner Bros pf	99½	99½	99½
5	Newmont Mining	94⅝	94	94
3	N Y Cent Ry nw	155	154⅛	154⅝
1	NY Mdse	34	34	34
1	NY Oil	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	NY Auction	18	18	18
4	NY NH & H pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
43	Noranda Mines	24⅝	24⅜	24½
1	No Butte Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Nor Cent Texas	11	11	11
84	No Ohio Pow	14⅝	13⅞	14
8	No States Pw A	124	122⅝	124
1	No'east Pow	18½	18½	18½
15	Ohio Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Ohio Oil	61½	61½	61½
1	Palmolive Peet Co	93	93	93
1	Pantepec Oil Vene	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Pender Groc B	23	23	23
1	Penn Ohio Ed nw	39¼	39¼	39¼
†50	Penn O Ed pr pf	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Penn Ohio Sec	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝
1	Penn W&P new	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
1	Phila Electric	52¼	52¼	52¼
1	Pick Barth v t c	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
11	do pf	23⅜	23¼	23¼
138	Pillsbury Fl new	36⅛	34⅞	36
15	Pillsbry Fl pf n	106	104¼	106
18	Prairie O & Gas	53	52⅛	52⅛
2	Prairie Pipe Line	181	180½	180½
9	Premier Gold	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Puget Sd P&Lt	30½	30½	30½
†70	Realty As Bklyn	258	255	258
6	Reo Motor	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
†25	Royal Bk Pwdr	263	263	263
1	Ryan Con	6	6	6
†30	Safeway Stores	290	290	290
1	Salt-Creek Prod	29	29	29
†50	Sanitary Grocery	287½	234½	237½
1	Seiberling Rubber	32½	32½	32½
8	Servel Del	1⅛	1	1⅛
1	Shredded Wht new	65	65	65
1	Silver (I.) Bros	44½	44½	44½
†10	Solar Ref	182	182	182
25	Southeast P & Lt	37⅝	37	37⅝
5	Southeast P&L ctf	34⅝	34½	34⅝
15	Southeast P&L war	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
1	So Penn Oil	37	37	37
25	Stand Oil Ind	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞
1	Std Oil Ken	122	122	122
1	Std Pow&Lt nw	23	23	23
†50	Steel Co Can	159¾	159¾	159¾
3	Swan&Finch	16	15¾	16
4	Swift Int	23⅞	23½	23½
6	Teck Hugh Gold	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Tietz Inc (Leon) w	36	36	36
2	Timken Det Axle	12	12	12
1	Truscon Steel	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
†50	Tubize ArtSB ctf	244	244	244
1	Tung Sol Lamp	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1	United Biscuit B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
20	Un East Min	35	35	35
1	Un Elec Coal ctf	24½	24½	24½
30	Unit Gas Imp	112⅞	111⅛	112⅞
11	Un Lt&Pow A	14	13⅞	14
5	Unit Shoe Mach	63½	63⅛	63½
2	US Freight	94	94	94
†25	US Gypsum	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	USL Battery	42⅝	42	42
6	United Verde Ex	24½	24⅜	24½
1	Util P&L B ctf	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Util Sh Options	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Vacuum Oil	129½	129½	129½
19	Venezuelan Pet	6⅛	6	6
2	Warner Br Pic	16	16	16
26	Wes Oil&Spctf	64¼	63	64
1	West Auto Sp ppf	26	26	26
†50	West Pow pf	102	102	102
5	Westing A B new	47	46⅞	47

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
6	Allis Chal 5s '37	98½	98½	98½
25	Alum Corp 5s '52	100⅝	100¼	100⅛
1	Am G&E 6s B2014	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
193	CM&StP adj5s2000	59¼	59	59¼
12	Am Seat 6s '36	105⅝	105½	105⅝
20	Am Rad 4½s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
9	Cities Ser 6s '66	101	100⅝	101
2	Bell Tel Can 5s B	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Am P&L 6s 2016	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Can NtRy Eq 7s'35	111½	111½	111½
61	CnNtRyEq 4½s '57	98½	98½	98½
3	Carlina P&L 5s '56	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
95	ChMl&StP 5s '75	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
610	Cities Ser 5s '66	91⅛	90	91⅛
10	Cit SrGs 5½s '42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11	Col G&E 5s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3	Con Textile 8s '41	98¼	98¼	98¼
32	Det Int Bdge 6½s	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4	Dt Int Bdg 7s	100⅛	100	100
50	Col Ry&St 4½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Ancnda Cp 6s A'29	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9	Appalac Pw 5s '56	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝
21	Ark P&L 5s '56	96½	96⅜	96½
10	Beaver Bd 8s '33	100	100⅛	100⅛
2	Bell Tel Can 5s '55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
27	Cudahy P 5½s'37	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6	Det C Gas 5s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
46	El Refrig 6s '36	79	78	78½
25	Emp O&R 5½s'42	96	96	96
2	FairbksMorse5s'42	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Fed Sug 6s '33	88	88	88
2	Fisk Rub 5½s '31	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
72	Fla P&L 6s '54	95⅛	95	95
1	GatineauPow6s'41	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Ga Pow 5s '67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	Goodyr T&R 5½'31	99	99	99
11	Goodyr T&R 5s '28	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
31	Gulf Oil 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20	Gulf St Util 5s '56	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
16	IndnaplsP&L 5s'57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5	Interst Pow 6s	97½	97⅛	97½
8	Interst Pow 5s 57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
10	Inv B&Sh 5s '47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12	Kop Gas&C 5s '47	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6	Leh P S6s A2026	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
65	Lone Star Gas 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Man Ltd 5½s '51	10⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Mont L&P 5s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4	Narragan 5s '57	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Nat P&L 6s 2026	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4	Nat Pub S 6½s	102	101⅝	102
5	Nat Radiator 6½s	100	100	100
7	Nev Con Cop 5s '41	96½	96½	96½
1	No St Po 6½s	103	103	103
36	N S P cvt 6½s '33	119	118¾	119
1	Ohio Po 5s B '52	101	101	101
9	Ohio Riv E 5s '51	101½	101	101½
2	Phil El 5½s '72	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Phil Pet 5¼s '39	95⅝	95¼	95¼
5	Pitts S&B 5½s'47	100	100	100
3	Potom Ed 5s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	PowCorNY 5½s'47	98½	98½	98½
21	PbSE&G 5s'65	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
2	Pure Oil 6½s '33	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
19	Pure O 5½s	98½	98½	98½
1	QueesBorG5½s'52	103	103	103
50	Rem Rand5½sA'47	99½	99½	99½
8	Richfield O 6s '41	95⅛	95	95
17	Schulte RE 6s'35	97⅞	97	97⅞
20	SchultRE6s'35ww	90	90	90
7	Servel Cor 6s'31	28¼	28	88
4	SherWyCl 6s'47	95	95	95
3	SlossSh pur 6s'29	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Snider Pk 6s'32	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10	SEP&L 6s 2025	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8	So Cal Ed 5s'51	100½	100½	100
2	So Gas 6½s '35	102	102—	102
5	Sta In 5s '37	103	103	103
15	S O NY 6½s '33	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
18	Sun Maid Ra 6½s	98	97⅞	97⅞
2	Sun Oil 5½s '39	100	100	100
3	Swift Co 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Tex P&L 5s '56	97⅝	98⅞	98⅝
20	Transctl Oil 7s'30	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞
2	Trans LxDP 6½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	US Rub 6½s '29	100½	100½	100½
1	US Smelt5½s'35	104	103¾	104
3	WarBrosPic6½s28	86½	86½	86½
1	WebMil6½s'33	94½	94½	94½
10	West Pow5½s'57	97½	97½	97½
10	WestChio6½s'37	101	101	101
3	WhiteEOil5½s'57	96	96	96
1	Wiscon Cent5s30	97¼	97¼	97¼

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
5	AgriMtgBk7s'46	97½	97½	97½
12	BavariaPet4½s42	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
7	BerlinEl6½s'51	97⅝	97½	97½
3	BuenAiresP7½s47	100	100	100
1	BuenAiresP7s'36	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	BuenAiresP7s'57	95¼	95¼	95¼
4	BuenAProv7s'58	95½	95¼	95¼
3	Burmeis&W6s'40	95½	95½	95½
3	ChileMtgeBk6s31	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Copenhagen5s'52	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
1	Danish MBk6s'70	100½	100½	100½
5	HamburgState6s'46	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	JgoslavMtgBk5s'57	87	86⅞	87
11	LombardElec7s'52	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7	Montevideo 6s '59	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
2	Pernambuco 7s '47	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
15	Peru 7s '59	96⅝	96½	96⅛
1	PrussiaFS6½s'51	99½	99½	99½
5	Rio Grande 7s '66	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
35	Russian 6½s '19	15½	14⅝	15½
136	Rus6½sctfsNC19	15½	14½	15½
31	Russian5½s1921	15¼	14⅞	15¼
30	Russian5½sctf1921	15¼	14⅝	15½
1	SaudaFlsLtd5s'55	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	SrbCroat&Slv7s'62	88½	88½	88½
14	Stinnes 7s '36	98⅝	98	98⅝
11	Stinnes 7s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
6	UnitElecServ7s'56	97½	97½	97½
10	UnStlWrks6½s	98½	98½	98¾

†Actual sales, ‡ex-dividend, e ex-rights, *cents stock.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PRICES ADVANCED

With the opening of the fancies of the American Woolen Company, the bulk of the base prices on the fancy line show advances of from 2½ to 7½ cents a yard over the fall season.

While this is true of the base prices, there are some individual numbers in the ranges which are slightly lower from the fall season and some are considerably higher. The extreme is 12½ or 15 cents a yard.

The strength is due to the strength of the wool market and to the added cost of making the wide variety of styles sought for this season.

ROCK ISLAND FINANCING

As the first step in preparing to refund $126,472,000 bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, falling due in 1934, a new issue of $40,000,000 4½ per cent gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific will be offered tomorrow by a syndicate headed by Speyer & Co. at prices yet to be determined. Aside from equipment trust certificates, this is the first Rock Island issue to be offered to the public in more than five years.

BAR MILL OPERATORS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24—Cold-finished bar mills are operating at about 60 per cent capacity. Prices are irregular. Buyers of large tonnages are able to obtain quotations of 2 cents, compared with the regular price of 2.30 cents.

SOLVENT ON $2 BASIS

Commercial Solvents declared an initial quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the new capital stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

MASSACHUSETTS TAX REFUNDED

			Yield
National Press Building, Wash., D. C.	7s	1940	6.60%
200 Madison Ave., Bldg., New York	7s	1940	6.90%
61 Broadway Building, New York	7s	1945	6.90%
Manchester Terminal Corp., Houston	7s	1941	7.00%

Prices and Complete Information on Request

Faxon, Gade & Co.
Incorporated
45 Milk Street Boston, Mass.

T. C. Fales & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members Boston Stock Exchange
60 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON
Specialists in
Stocks and Bonds of
Gas and Electric Light Companies
of Massachusetts

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Hackensack, N. J.
4½s, Due 1936 to 1952
To Yield 4.20%
Houston, Texas
4½s, Due 1933 to 1942
To Yield 4.20%
Buncombe Co., N. C.
4¾s, Due 1939 to 1957
To Yield 4.45%
Miami, Florida
5s, Due 1929 to 1956
To Yield 4.80%
A.B.Leach & Co., Inc
57 William St., New York
209 Washington St., Boston
115 So. Fourth St., Philadelphia

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CALLED for PAYMENT
October 1, 1927
at 103 and accrued interest
Massachusetts Lighting Companies
7% Debenture Bonds
Holders of these bonds, which we originally offered in 1920 at 93 and interest, will receive prompt attention on the collection if the bonds are presented at this office.
C. D. Parker & Co., Inc.
150 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON
Telephone LIBerty 9830
Reliable Investments Since 1896

Every Letter Box Our Branch 5
Have paid dividends in Savings Dept. quarterly at rate of 5% since 1925. Send check or money-order in ordinary letter; register cash.
Interest Begins September 1st

Assets	$5,250,000
Capital	300,000
Surplus and Guaranty Fund	150,000
Undivided profits based on book value of securities owned	30,388
based on market value of securities owned Aug. 19	114,224

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Davis Square, Somerville, Mass.

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WOOL TRADE EXPECTS GOOD FALL BUSINESS

Foreign Markets Awaiting Australian Opening—Prices Firm

While there is a quiet tone to the wool market, there is no doubt that the volume of business being done is above normal for this time of year. The amount of business being done and the general circumstances of trading are such that the trade is decidedly optimistic over the probable course of the market after Labor Day.

Even the most conservative members of the trade believe that September will bring a much more active market, and consequently not a few of them are holding their wools for very full prices.

What business is being done is still on the old level of prices, because there is sufficient domestic wool here to permit the manufacturers to shop around on a comparatively narrow market, while the stocks of domestic wool are sufficiently large so that certain holders are still willing to sell at the old prices. Efforts, however, to buy wool at lower prices have been unsuccessful, and where lower prices are reported to have been paid, investigation usually reveals the fact that the character of the wool was responsible for the lower price. The raw wool market is evidently on a very firm basis.

Long Stapled Wools

As between the worsted and the woolen end of the market, the long stapled wools are relatively less active. Woolen mills, while possibly not quite so active, this week as last, have been comparatively more active in the wool market in the last two or three weeks, although it is possible that, owing to the larger individual sales usually made in the worsted end of the market, the long stapled wools have had the larger volume of business to their credit.

Fancy goods naturally lend themselves to slight appreciation, which might be imperceptible to the buyer who instantly would note it in the staple all the year fabric.

Reports from the leading goods markets indicate a fairly good business for August; better, in fact, than a year ago. There is no doubt that conditions are better among the manufacturers than they have been for three years. Spinners and combers, while finding the market a very narrow one, are also getting better business than they have been for a long while and, in some cases at least, are making a slight profit. It is impossible, however, for buyers of tops and yarns to depress prices, as they have been able to do for some time past, to the point where tops and yarns actually show a loss. Rather than sell now at a loss, the comber and spinner prefers to await the turn of the month, when he is sure that conditions will be improved.

The market is now awaiting the outcome of the opening of the season in Australia, with the sale at Sydney, which commences next Monday. It is predicted that values will rule very strong in this opening sale and that that strength will be reflected in the opening at London on Sept. 13, and also in the various other world markets, including our own.

Imports Increase

Due to the scarcity of foreign wools in this market, imports in recent weeks have been speeded up over what they usually are for the month of August, and that in spite of the comparatively poor selection of wools now available in the foreign markets. It is only natural to suppose that, with stocks of foreign wool in the hands of dealers here reduced to some six or seven million pounds, about half of which is Australian and the balance South American, there is likely to be keen interest on the part of American buyers in Australia.

Continental Europe also is bare of wool for the most part and fairly well supplied with orders for the finished goods. That the continent will be keen at Sydney is merely a foregone conclusion. The secondary and consuming centers of the world are poorly supplied with wool, as a general proposition, when the future market is considered.

The foreign markets across the Atlantic are largely marking time, awaiting the opening of the new season "down under" and the opening at London. In spite of the fact, however, that the mills in Yorkshire were closed last week for the usual August "holidays," there was a very fair business being done in wool, and continental buyers evidently were rather keen for Australian merino matchings and Germany was even buying some of the new English fleece wools.

Boston Trade Fairly Active

In the local market, there has been a fair business. In the combing descriptions, demand seems to have favored the finer qualities, including half-blood and up. Sales have been chiefly of topmaking wools of the fine and half-blood order at $1 to $1.05, clean basis for the most part. Some good Montana wool of bulk half-blood grade has been sold at fully $1, clean basis, in the original bags. Texas wools have been in some demand at $1.05 for the best French combing types and about $1.10 for the best staple wools, when uniformly fine and of good staple. Strictly fine staple territory of the best type is fairly quotable at $1.12½, and Ohio delaines on a comparable basis, with 45½ cents in the grease minimum for really choice wool.

There has been a little business in Ohio and Michigan quarter combing wools at 43½ cents with three-eighths quoted firm at 44 and half-blood combing at 45 cents. Some business appears to have been done in quarter and three-eighths combing Missouri at 42½ cents. Medium foreign wools are generally held so high that they are prohibiting business for the moment. Some inquiry persists for average combing Australian 64-70s merinos at about $1, clean basis, in bond.

Woolen mill wools are moving steadily at firm prices. Demand for scoured white B lambs is good at 87 to 88 cents for fair wools and up to 90 cents for choice wools of the LB type. The finer pulled wools are in fair request, also, and good fine territory scoureds bring $1 without difficulty. Really choice white double A pulled wools are firm at $1.10.

Oils are firm on fair request. Carpet wools are still moving moderately but at very close to the half-dollar clean basis for the best combing wools.

Mohair is slow, although fair interest persists in kid hair at around 70 cents in the original bags. Prices generally are steady, with the foreign markets above this one and very steady.

GENERAL GAS EARNINGS

General Gas & Electric Corporation for the 12 months ended July 31, 1927, reports net of $2,900,248 after depreciation and taxes, rentals and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $2,537,-[illegible] in the preceding 12 months.

PIGGLY WIGGLY STORES

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 24—The purchase of 15 Piggly Wiggly stores in Des Moines and Valley Junction, Ia., has been made by the Mid-West Piggly, Inc., a subsidiary of Red Ball Stores, Inc.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	95	95
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	102¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	93	93
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '27	99½	99¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99¾
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108½	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105⅝	105⅝
Am W Paper 6s '47	92½	92¼
Anaconda Cou 6s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	108⅝	108⅝
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	107	107
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94⅝	94⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90⅜	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	89⅝
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89⅞	89⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96½
Atl Coast Ine 1st con 4s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100	100
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93¼	93
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72
Atl Rening deb 5s '37	101⅝	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅝	95⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	100	99⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	104
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	107⅝	107⅝
B&O 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 6s '29	103⅛	103⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	111½	111½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	100¼	100⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	106⅜	106⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102	101¾
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	104
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	93¼	93¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅝	105⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97⅞	97¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	93½	93¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	93¼	93¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	225½	225
Buff R & P 4½s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Bush Term con 5s '55	98	98
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102½	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	97⅞	97⅞
Can North sf 7s '40	114½	114½
Can Pacific deb 4s	86⅛	86⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	104⅝	104⅝
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	98⅞	98⅞
Cen Pacific 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	122½	122½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100½	100½
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	95½	95¼
Chesapeake 5s '47 rcts	99	98⅞
Chi B & K 4s Ill div '49	96½	96½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅝	72½
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	103⅞	103⅞
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	88½	88½
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	67	67
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	66⅞	66⅞
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	95	95
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	68⅛	68⅜
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	68⅛	68
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	66⅝	66⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	82⅝	82⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95½	95¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99⅞	99¾
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	95¼	95
Chi Uh Sta 5s ct '44	104⅞	104⅞
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	73½	73
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	90⅝	90½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	94	94
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	100½	100½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	106¼	106¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105⅛	105⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅝	95⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Cities Serv P&L 6s '44	104½	104⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105	105
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99½	99½
Com Az Anailla 7½s '39	98	98
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104⅞	104¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	104
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	75	75
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s ct '42	97½	97½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108½	108½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	101	101
Del & Hudson rfgf 4s '43	96	95½
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	142¼	141
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92⅝	92½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	86	85¾
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅝	87⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	82	82
Duke Power 6s	105⅝	105
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	110	110
Erie 1st con 4s '96	86⅝	86⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	124¼	124
Erie 5s '67 rcts	95⅝	95½
Erie gen 4s '96	79	79
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	98⅛	97⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	58½	58½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	109⅞	109½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	98⅜	98⅜
Gen Mot Acc 6s	102	101¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	101¼	101¼
Geo Car & Nor 5s '29	100¼	100¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅛	107⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅞	120⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s	94⅛	93⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107¾
Great Northern 4½s '76	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36	115⅝	115½
Green Bay & West deb B	28⅛	28⅛
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102	102
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	102	102
Hudson Coal 5s '62	97⅞	97¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92	91¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100⅝	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅝	99¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅜
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101	100⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s rcts	99	98¾
Ind Lime 6s '41	99½	99½
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103⅛	103½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100	100
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	77⅝	77⅜
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77½	77⅜
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79	78
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	92⅝	91
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅝	100⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	100	100
Int Paper cv 6s sta	104⅞	104¾
Int Paper 6s '55	104	103⅞
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82¼	81½
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	115¼	114⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96	96
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	15	15
Iowa Central 5s ct	45	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94⅝	94¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92	91⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Kayser & Co 5½s '47	102⅞	101¼
Keith 6s '46	99⅞	99⅞
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	82	82
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99	98¾
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107½	107½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	101	101
Liquid Varbon 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104	104
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war.	99½	99½
Louis Gas &Elec rfg 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	98¼	98¼
L&N 7s '30	105	105
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	105	105
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	72	72
Manila Sol L 4s '39	71¼	71¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99⅝	99⅝
McCrory 5½s	98⅝	98⅝
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101½	101⅓
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd.	97⅛	97¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89	88⅞
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100⅞	100½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¼	89¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107⅛	107⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104⅜	104¼
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103⅛	103⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78⅛	78
Mo Pac 5s F	99⅞	99⅜
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	86	86
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	57¼	57¼
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	102⅝	102⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s B '55	96⅞	96⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	105⅝	105⅝
N E T & T 4½s B'61	100¼	99⅞
N E T & T 5s '52	105	105
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 reg	82⅛	82⅛
NYC&HR con 4s '98	94	93½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅞	107¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Chi & Ct L 5½s B '75	106⅝	106⅝
N Y City 4s '58	99½	99½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	116⅝	116⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	83½	83½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83½	83½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104⅝	104⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	55⅝	55⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109⅛	109⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100½	100½
NY W'crester & B 4½s '46	83⅝	83⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	87	87
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	99⅞	99⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98⅞	98⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115	115
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	95⅝	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Pathe Ex 7s	100⅛	100⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Penn Ohio & Det 4½s '77	99¼	99
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	99	98⅝
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102½
Penn R R 5s '64	104⅝	104½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	111⅝	111⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112	112
Penn R R col 7s '30	106¼	106¼
Penn R R 4s '43	98⅝	98¼
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	102⅝	102⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104⅛	104⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	101¼	101¼
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	95⅝	95⅝
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Port Art C & Dock 6s A '53	104⅝	104⅝
Portland Railway 5s '30	97	97
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	101	101
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96¼	96¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	100⅝	100⅝
ReRming Arms s f 6s '37	97	97
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅛	101⅛
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '42	45	45
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96⅝	96⅝
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	81½	81½
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅞	88
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅝	101⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅞	101⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	98⅞	98⅞
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99	98⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95	95
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	102⅝	102⅝
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	102½	102½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	83½	83½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	85⅛	84⅞
Seabd A L con 6s '45	97⅞	97½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	96⅜	96¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	96½	96½
Shell Union 5s '47	98⅛	98
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99⅝	99⅝
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	97⅝	97⅝
Simms Pet 6s '29	99	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅝	96⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100½	100¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100½	100⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104	104
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅞	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96½	96⅜
So Pac 4½s '77	101⅝	101½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	117	117
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102⅝	102⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅛	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	96½	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100	100
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅝	105½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	69½	69⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	69½	69⅛
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅝	108⅛
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91	91
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	101	101
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Twenty-Third St Ry 5s	55	55
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	97⅞	97⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅞	97⅞
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	111	111
Union Pacific 4½s	98⅞	98⅝
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	105⅛	105⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅛	93⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅛	109
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Va Ry 5s '62	107⅝	107⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	101⅛	101⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	104⅝	104⅝
Walworth 6s '45	95	95
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	87⅞	87⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	103½	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	84⅞	84⅝
Western Marqland 5½s '77	100⅞	100⅝
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37 1st	102¼	102¼
Western Union r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	103½	103⅛
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103⅜	103½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100⅛	100
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101⅝	101¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	83⅛	83⅛
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94½	94½
Antioquia 7s A '45	95⅝	95½
Antioquia 7s C '45	94⅝	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '61 May	99½	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '61 Feb	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	99½
Australia 5s '55	98⅛	98
Australia 5s '57 w i	98	98
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅝	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅝	104⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	106⅝	106⅝
Belgium (King) 7s ct '56	105¼	105
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¼	114
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅞	99¼
Berlin El 6½s '56 rcts	96⅝	96⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	94⅝	94¼
Brazil 6½s '57	92⅞	92⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106¼	106¼
Bremen 7s '35	103	103
Buneos Aires 6½s '55	100¾	100¾
Budapest 6s' 62	88⅝	88¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100	99⅞
Can (Dom) 5s' 31	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s' 52	105⅝	105⅝
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102¼	102¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91½	91¼
Chile (Rep) s7 '42	102	102
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109⅜	109¾
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	101¼	101¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	96⅝	96⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103	103
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	93¼	93½
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	107⅝	107⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	111½	111½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	103¼	103¼
Dutch E Indies s6' 47	105	105
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	105	105
Est R R Co 7s '64	102⅝	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	95	95
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99⅝	99⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100½
French Nat SS 7s '49	101¼	101
French (Rep) 7s '49	106	105⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115	114⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
German 7s '49	107	107
German El Pow 6½s '50	98⅛	97⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	101½	101
German Cen Bk 6s '60 ctfs	95½	95¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	101¾	101¾
Graz 8s '54	102½	102½
Greek 7s '64	97½	97⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅛	100
Holland Am Line 6s '47	101½	101½
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	99½	99½
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95¼
Italian Con 7s ct A '37	94½	94½
Italian Con 7s ct B '47	97⅝	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	96	95⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅝	93⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98¼	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	91⅛	91⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	101⅛
Leipsic (City) 7s rcts '47	101¼	101¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	34½	34½
Miag Mil Mch 7s -war	92⅝	92⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	20⅛	20⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	90⅞
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103¼	103¼
New So Wales 5s '57	95¼	94⅞
New So Wales 5s '58	95	94⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	99⅝
Norway 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103¼
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅝	102⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	96⅛	96⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	102½	102⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	101½	101½
Peru s f 7½s '56	101¼	101
Peru s f 8s '24	105¼	105¼
Peru s f 8s '26	104⅝	104¾
Poland 8s '50	97⅝	97¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	105	105
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	113¼	112⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	101⅝	101½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105	105
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	105½	105
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91-	90⅞
Savador (Rep) 8s '48	107⅞	107⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	94⅝	94½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100⅞	100⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106	106
Saxon Pub Wks 6½ '51	98½	98½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104⅛	104
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	100⅝	100⅝
Siemens 6½s L pd '51	104	103⅞
Soissons (City) 6s '36	98⅝	98¾
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104½	104¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	114	114
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅛	98½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅝	88⅝
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77¼	77¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Un Stl W 6½s A war '51	100⅝	100½
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94⅝	94⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅝	96½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94⅞	94⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 23
3½s '47	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.7	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8
2d 4¼s '42	100.8	100.9	100.7	100.9	100.8
2d 4¼s rg.	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
3d 4¼s '28	11.3	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.3
3d 4¼s rg.	101	101	101.31	101	
4th 4¼s '32	104.1	104.1	104	104.1	104.1
4th 4¼s rg	103.30	103.30	103.30	103.30	
US 4s '54	109	109	108.29	108.29	108.30
US 4¼s '52	113.29	113.26	113.26	113.29	113.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

OSBORN MILLS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Stockholders of the Osborn Mills, textile plant now in the hands of a receiver, made public today plans for a survey by a Boston engineering firm to determine whether the plant can be operated upon a profitable basis. At an informal stockholders' meeting it was decided to request creditors to share in the cost of the survey.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 24 — Consols for money today were 54[illegible]; De Beers 13⅝; Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 3⅝ per cent; discount rates, short and three months' bills, 4[illegible]@4⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN FINANCING LARGE

LONDON, Aug. 24—Bond issues in London in July at £20,610,000 reached the highest yet recorded this year. In addition, a considerable volume of bonds has been placed privately.

PUBLIC SERVICE CO. EARNINGS INCREASE

Common Stock at New High in Reflection of Big Profit

The current advance of Engineers Public Service Company's common stock to a new high for the year is based largely on the excellent results achieved by the company during the first six months of this year.

In this period gross earnings were 13 per cent and net earnings for dividends and reserves 20 per cent higher than in the first half of 1926. After all charges, including depreciation at 7 per cent of gross, and after dividends on the subsidiary and parent company preferred issues, there was a balance for the common equal to approximately $1.25 a share.

All subsidiaries of Engineers Public Service Company contributed to the increase in earnings during the first half of this year. The largest, Virginia Electric & Power Company, accounted for the bulk of the growth. This company is reaching out aggressively for new business, and apparently has a rich field for future development.

In proportion to the size of the subsidiary, perhaps the largest increase was supplied by Eastern Texas Electric Company, which a year ago was still co-ordinating its system and operating under temporarily higher costs.

In the following table are shown gross earnings for the first six months of this year, net earnings after all charges except depreciation, increase in net and percentage increase in net over the corresponding month a year ago:

	Gross	Net before depreciat'n	Inc in net	% Inc in net
January	$2,481,414	$695,729	$80,261	13%
February	2,292,468	657,076	60,045	10
March	2,316,244	590,049	112,863	25
April	2,400,458	679,624	104,206	18
May	2,440,923	637,059	136,344	27
June	2,479,408	684,300	157,000	30

It will be seen that the company's results, particularly in the rate of increase in net over last year, tended to improve as the year advanced. Doubtless the strength of the common stock is due to discounting of continued development along this line.

In estimating final 1927 results, it should be remembered that the first half-year, with its larger proportion of winter months, tends to be somewhat the better period.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3½%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4½@4¾	3¾@4½
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		3¾@4¼
Four to six months		4½@4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	54⅝c	54⅝c
Bar silver in London	25¼d	25¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$65,000,000	$958,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	
Balances	26,000,000	106,000,000
Year ago today	28,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	25,120,913	89,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3¼

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
Richmond	4	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	4	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	7
Berlin	6	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85[illegible]	$4.85[illegible]	$4.8665
Cables	4.86[illegible]	4.86[illegible]	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1392	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0544⅝	.0544⅝	.193
Germany—mark	.2380½	.2380½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2679½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0253	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0131¼	.0131	.193
Holland—florin	.4007⅜	.4007½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2602	.2604	.268
Poland—zloty	.115	.115	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.0504	.0504	.10805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—peseta	.1686	.1688	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2685	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928⅛	.1928	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.4828	.4825	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6027	.6037½	*
India—rupee	.362	.3617	.4866
Japan—yen	.4741	.4747	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.495	.495	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5677	.5687½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4267	.4267	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1186	.3245
Chile—peso	.1201	.1201	.1216
Colombia—peso	3.77	3.77	.9733
Peru—pound	.97	.97	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0028	1.0028	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.19	.19	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.999	.999	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4087⅞	.4087⅞	.4985

*Par unsettled.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS

A record high price of 108 for Massachusetts Gas common reflects the growing expectation of an increase in the present $5 dividend rate in the not distant future. Trustees would ordinarily act on the common dividend at their meeting the latter part of September. In view of the fact that Massachusetts Gas affairs are directed by a board of conservative tendencies it is the feeling on the "Street" that the increase when it comes will be to a $6 basis. From 1918 to 1921 Massachusetts Gas paid $7 a share on its common stock, and while it is hoped ultimately to restore this rate the probabilities are that the trustees will make haste slowly.

TOLEDO POWER

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24—Power consumption during July as reported by the Toledo Edison Company gained 6.56 per cent over last year, with a slight decline over June, owing to the slackening in the automotive industries. July consumption amounted to 28,589,965 kilowatt hours, compared with 26,830,735 kilowatt hours for July last year. June power consumption was 29,783,530 kilowatt hours.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—Baldwin Locomotive Works will operate during September at 10 per cent to 15 per cent of capacity, President S. M. Vauclain said. This will show little change from the two preceding months. In July shipments amounted to 13 per cent, based on a rated capacity of $10,000,000 gross a month, and August shipments will total about the same amount.

MARYLAND BONDS AWARDED

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 24—The Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore was awarded $1,640,000 State of Maryland 4¼ per cent bonds. The price was 104.30 with accrued interest from Aug. 15.

As subscriptions have been received in excess of the amount of Bonds offered, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

$40,000,000

Commonwealth of Australia

EXTERNAL LOAN OF 1927 THIRTY-YEAR 5% GOLD BONDS

Dated September 1, 1927 — *Due September 1, 1957*

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

NOT REDEEMABLE PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

Redeemable, at the option of the Commonwealth, as a whole or in part, upon 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, as follows: on or after September 1, 1947, and prior to September 1, 1952, at 102% and accrued interest; on or after September 1, 1952, at 100% and accrued interest.

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000

Principal and interest payable in New York City, either at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or at The National City Bank of New York, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any Australian taxes, present or future.

The following statement has been made on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia by its Commissioner in the United States of America, Sir Hugh R. Denison, K. B. E.:

GENERAL — *The Commonwealth of Australia is an integral part of the British Empire and comparable in importance with the Dominion of Canada. Loans of the Commonwealth issued in London enjoy the highest credit and constitute a legal investment for Trustees in Great Britain.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — *This loan is issued by the Commonwealth of Australia as a central borrower on behalf of itself and the States of Australia. The proceeds of the Loan will be used for developmental and productive public works and for the payment of maturing debt.*

SINKING FUND — *The Commonwealth has established a Sinking Fund for its public debt under the National Debt Sinking Fund Acts, which provide, that, during a fifty-year period beginning in 1923, payments from revenue to the Sinking Fund must be made at the rate of not less than ½% per annum of the amount of the Commonwealth loans outstanding in 1923 and loans subsequently issued, except those raised for the purpose of making local advances which are to be repaid to the Commonwealth and credited to the Sinking Fund. All German reparations received by the Commonwealth and one-half of the net profits of The Commonwealth Bank of Australia must also be paid into the Sinking Fund. Bonds acquired for the Sinking Fund must be cancelled and sums equal to interest at 5% per annum on such bonds must be paid from revenue into the Sinking Fund (except as to bonds repurchased or redeemed out of repaid advances, out of German reparations and out of surplus revenue paid into the Sinking Fund). The Sinking Fund is under the administration of a National Debt Commission, which applies the Sinking Fund moneys to the retirement of Commonwealth debt by the repurchase of loans in the open markets, by the redemption of loans prior to maturity, or by the payment thereof at maturity.*

In addition to the mandatory payments into the Sinking Fund, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth has authority to apply surplus revenue to redemption of debt, and in the four years ended June 30, 1927, $36,088,772 of surplus revenue has been so applied. The total amount applied from all sources to debt redemption in the same period of four years was $126,808,454, equivalent to an average annual rate of redemption of about 1½%.

GOVERNMENT DEBT — *The total gross debt of the Commonwealth as of June 30, 1927, amounted to $2,243,786,167, consisting of $402,196,472 external debt in the hands of the public; $416,440,265 debt to the British Government (to be amortized by 1956 under a funding agreement of 1921); and $1,425,149,430 internal debt.*

At a recent conference of Premiers, an Agreement was entered into for adjusting the financial relationships between the Commonwealth and the States of Australia. This Agreement will operate for two years, before the end of which period the people will be asked by referendum to embody the terms of the Agreement permanently in the Federal Constitution. The Agreement contemplates that the Commonwealth shall take over the debts of the States, the Commonwealth to apply for a period of fifty-eight years from July 1, 1927, towards the interest on those debts, a sum equal to the total of the per capita payments made by the Commonwealth to the States in the year ended June 30, 1927, and the States to provide the balance of the interest. There is a further provision that the Commonwealth and the States, out of their respective revenues, shall make annual contributions to a Sinking Fund, designed to extinguish the present debts of the States in a period of between fifty and sixty years from the present time and all future loans within a similar period from the time of their issuance. All future borrowing for the purposes of the Commonwealth and the States is to be arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council which is representative of the Commonwealth and of the States. In respect of such borrowing, Commonwealth securities are to be issued, except where the Loan Council unanimously decides that the securities of a State may be issued, in which case the State securities so issued are to be guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES — *The ordinary revenues of the Commonwealth in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, amounted to $380,405,716, and its ordinary expenditures to $367,392,466, resulting in a surplus of $13,013,250. The expenditures include $16,110,188 applied from revenue to the redemption of debt.*

MONETARY SYSTEM — *The monetary unit of Australia is the pound sterling, the gold standard having been restored on April 28, 1925, coincidently with similar action in Great Britain. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has the sole power of note-issue and holds a gold reserve of over 45% against its outstanding notes.*

All figures stated in dollars in the above statement have been converted from pounds sterling at par of exchange.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO ISSUE AND DELIVERY TO US AS PLANNED, AT 98% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 5⅛% TO MATURITY.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, August 24, 1927, and will be closed in their discretion. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment (on or about September 7, 1927) to be stated in the notices of allotment. Temporary Bonds or Interim Receipts will be delivered, pending the preparation and delivery of definitive Bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO. — *THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York

GUARANTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK — *BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, New York*

HARRIS, FORBES & CO. — *LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.*

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. — *KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.*

New York, August 24, 1927.

IN THE SHIP LANES

The Port of Seattle has increased the number of steamship lines operating from it from 37 in 1911 to 119 at the present time. Seven terminals comprise the port, in addition to numerous separate piers used for special purposes such as handling lumber, coal and other commodities.

A total of $15,000,000 has been spent in providing modern piers and equipment and each of the seven terminals is a self-contained unit in itself. One of the piers, in Smith's Cove, is 2650 feet long—said to be the largest pier in the world. Through this pier, the bulk of the Oriental business moves.

The "Port of Seattle" is the name of the operating unity which manages the terminals and was financed by a bond issue of the county in which Seattle is located. The profits from the terminals are redeeming the bonds and only a small levy is assessed against the people of the county to defray the interest on the bonds. Charges are based on the cargoes handled by ships, no charge being made for the docking of the vessels.

Modern Facilities

All of the piers are reached by the several rail lines entering the city, including the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Milwaukee, and the Union Pacific. Reciprocal switching arrangements exist which permit cars arriving by any of the roads to reach any part of the waterfront.

Well-paved streets border the waterfront, while ramps permit motorcars to reach various levels. Railroad tracks are set back permitting the roadway to border the piers.

While Seattle is more than 100 miles from the ocean, deep water is available and it is said that little or no dredging is necessary to maintain a channel to all important piers in the harbor district.

At each of the seven terminals of the port, berthing space for from three to 10 ships simultaneously is available.

Smith's Cove Terminal

The piers at the Smith's Cove Terminal surpass in many respects the best piers in New York Harbor. Capable of storing 400 freight cars, one of these two piers has in its center four depressed railway tracks.

Electric and gas tractors, trailers, traveling cranes, and other modern machinery make for rapid and economical handling of cargoes, while overhead steel storage tanks are used for handling the mineral and vegetable oils from the Orient.

A slip 350 feet wide between the two piers at Smith's Cove with 35 feet of water, and an anchorage area outside make this a splendid marine terminal.

Seattle Business

During 1926, 559 ships handling foreign business, of which 153 flew the American flag, touched at Seattle. During the same period, 407 ships engaged in intercoastal business visited the port. Many of these brought iron and steel, and manufactured articles from the East, the low water rates permitting these ships to carry business at the expense of the Northwestern railroads.

Eastbound, they handled the lumber, canned fish and fruit and other products of the Northwest to eastern destinations.

These figures do not take into account a large volume of local business moving by water to near-by Pacific ports. Total import and export business for 1926 was 8,440,000 tons, valued at $754,000,000.

Alaska Travel

The tourist travel to Alaska is reaching unusual proportions, the companies engaged in the business report. In many instances, reservations must be made two months ahead for such trips during the busy part of the summer tourist season.

The Canadian Pacific, the Alaska Steamship Company, and, from Vancouver, the Canadian National Railways, all maintain modern fleets going up the inland passageway and calling at the various ports of importance in southern Alaska. These trips average from seven to 12 days.

Other North Coast Ports

Likewise possessing modern facilities, the ports of Portland and Tacoma are handling a rapidly growing volume of water-borne business. Portland, served from the east by the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway which is expected to become a part of the merger of the northern roads, and by the Union Pacific, claims to have become the second port of the United States in handling grain in 1926.

Four millions tons of cargo annually move over its numerous docks, both municipal and private, the municipal and county docks in the North Pacific Coast cities being remarkably well equipped for the handling of ships and cargoes.

Keen Competition

As in the Atlantic, the keenest kind of rivalry between ports exists on the North Pacific. Tacoma, located 40 miles south of Seattle on Puget Sound attracts a volume of shipping due to its lumber and flour industries. Exports and imports (excluding intercoastal business) totalled nearly $200,000,000 in value last year, and more than 60 steamship companies operate from Tacoma.

Coastal Lines

Fast coastal lines ply from the port of Seattle southward to San Francisco and Los Angeles, the H. F. Alexander of the Admiral Line—one of the fastest passenger vessels flying the American flag—making a 2½-day run to Los Angeles with a 12-hour stopover at San Francisco. The Alexander spent one winter in the Atlantic plying between New York and Miami. F. S.

LONDON MARKET SHOWS STEADINESS

LONDON, Aug. 24—The stock market was steady today with trading again small. Home rails continued weak with the exception of Metropolitan issues, which were in demand.

Argentine rails were strong, anticipating satisfactory dividend announcements. The diamond group was easier following a spurt on considerable bear covering by Cape operators.

Mines were irregular and oils better. Industrials generally were quiet with artificial silk and electrical equipment in demand. Rubbers were quiet. Royal Dutch was quoted at 28⅝, Rio Tintos 40, and Courtaulds 6 23-32.

The gilt-edge division was practically neglected. Foreign issues were generally steady with French sterling railway bonds in demand.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Founders Tr com	58	62
Am Founders Tr pf w com	224	—
*Am Founders Tr 7pf w com	106	—
*Am Founders Tr 6pf w com	97	..
Bankstocks Corp pf w com	54	58
Diversified Tr Shares	20⅛	20⅞
Federal Inv Tr	24	26
do pf	24	25
First Federal For Inv.	105	110
Financial Investing Co	20⅝	22⅝
Incorp Investors	122½	124½
Industrial Trustees Shares	12	—
Int Sec Corp of Am	56	60
Int Sec Crp of Am 6pf w cm	139½	—
do 6½s pf ser C w com	171	—
†Investors Trustees Shares	14⅝	15¼
Investment Co of Am	116½	120
Insurance shares (ser A-27)	22	—
do ser (C-27)	22	—
do ser F-27	24⅝	24⅞
Ins & Bank Stock Tr cl A	48½	50
do cl B	12	—
Second Int Sec Corp	40	44
Second Int Corp pf w com	80	84
Mass Invest Trust	76½	78⅝
New Eng Inv Trust	11	12⅝
Power & Lt Sec Tr	47	49
U S El Lt & P ser A	29¼	30⅝
U S Partic Tr ser A	12⅝	13¼
do Bond Tr ser B	43¼	44
do Bank Tr ser C 1	25⅝	26½
do Bank Tr ser C c	25⅝	26½
BONDS		
Financial Investing 5s 1930	97¾	97⅞
do 5s 1940	90½	90⅝
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	104	—
do 5s '52	102	104

*New units †Ex-dividend.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Minneapolis & St. Louis July net after expenses was $74,938, compared with $54,316 in July, 1926.

RADIO

TORONTO SWIM REPORTS TO BE TRANSMITTED

Thirty Nationalities Are Entered in National 21-Mile Marathon

When the 400 contestants in the $50,000 swimming marathon at Toronto jump into the water at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, Aug. 31, a radio-equipped steamer will follow them and report their progress at short intervals throughout the day and night. The biggest swim in the history of aquatic sports will be adequately covered from a radio standpoint.

Under the auspices of the Canadian National Exhibition and William Wrigley Jr., swimmers from every State in the United States, from every section of the Dominion of Canada, from France, Germany, South Africa, New Zealand, England and a number of other countries, representing more than 30 nationalities, will strive to battle the cold waters of Lake Ontario over a triangular seven-mile course three times.

On board the Canada Steamship Liner Macassa there will be a 100-watt transmitter operating on a wavelength of 130 meters. In front of the microphone will be Foster Hewitt, well-known Canadian sports announcer of CFCA, who has been named as official announcer by the Canadian National Exhibition. Foster Hewitt is one of the premier sports announcers in Canada, and in this rôle his voice has told thousands of sport fans in Canada and the United States the outcome of the most eventful baseball, rugby and hockey games in the Dominion.

Owing to the long hours of the race, which will in all probability not finish till near midnight of Aug. 31, or perhaps during the early hours of Sept. 1, the National Broadcasting Company will not come on with its chain of stations on the swim report till near the end. At least two Toronto stations, each with a continent-wide range will radiocast reports all day and all night. CFCA on 357 meters and CFRB on 291 meters will be on the air from Toronto for the whole period. WGR at Buffalo will in all probability be on the air with reports of the swim all day, later on coming into the big hookup.

Short-wave reports from the steamship Macassa will be picked up on a powerful receiver in the Press Building in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. Four sets of output amplifiers will feed the reports to the Toronto stations, the American hookup, and speech amplifiers installed on the grounds. Every arrangement is being made to assure perfect reception of the swim reports for the thousands who will line the waterfront in an endeavor to catch glimpses of the swimmers as they pass nearby on their three laps, each a mile length, in front of the exhibition grounds.

Announcing the positions of the various swimmers will be no easy task. After the first two or three hours in the water this regiment of athletes will be scattered over the length and breadth of the seven-mile course.

To further the difficulty, each of the 400 swimmers will have accompanying him or her a boat with the manager, trainer, assistants and official observers. There will be pleasure craft and police boats and airplanes and seaplanes overhead, as well as press boats and a fleet of others. To fill in the periods between announcements an orchestra will accompany the radio boat, supplying music for the spectators as well as for the participants.

Some of the well-known swimmers who will compete are George Young of Toronto, who won the Catalina swim; George Michel of France, an English Channel swimmer; Lee Fourier of Long Beach, Calif.; Byron Summers of San Francisco, Ethel Hertle of New York, Lottie Schoemell of New York, Ernest Vierkotter of Germany, Olav Farstad of Norway, Mme. Sion of Brussels, Belg., and Miss Dorothy Hepworth of England, as well as "Ed" Keating of New York, Lake George winner.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edna W. Hurd, Buffalo, N. Y.
M. Irene Hurd, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. James Stewart, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Risdon, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Edith Scully, Oak Park, Ill.
T. Harriet Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gillian C. Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary F. Johnson, Glueside, Pa.
Miss C. Blanche Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edna Katherine Dieman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Lorraine A. Dieman, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Frau Louise Hergenhahn, Berlin, Ger.
Mrs. Mabel E. Lindale, Perth, W. Aust.
J. Campbell, Neunkirk, Scot.
Mrs. Josephine D. Neibel, New York, N. Y.
Miss Beverly Rose, Belmont, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth Gwynne, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate Gibbs, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Helen E. Strudwick, Neptune, N. J.
Mrs. Marion T. Clark, Asbury Park, N. J.
Marion Gibbs, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Ethel May Johnson, Glueside, Pa.

HAWAII BUILDING ROADS

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—More than $1,000,000 has been spent on road improvements on the Island of Hawaii in the past two years, it is learned at the office of the county engineer. Some $750,000 from the 1925 two-year territorial loan fund was spent on main highways and about $250,000 on connecting and homestead highways.

THE OFFICIAL
Browning-Drake Kit
May be secured from almost any good radio dealer. Constructional booklets on the new Browning-Drake may be secured through dealers or direct for 25c.
BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
BRIGHTON, MASS.
BROWNING-DRAKE RADIO

First Aerial Commercial "Truck"

© Wide World Photos

Special from Monitor Bureau

AN "AIR TRUCK" for delivering typewriters which has just been purchased by the Royal Typewriter Company, is shown in the above photograph. The "truck" is a Ford-Stout, all-metal, three-motor airplane with racks for 200 portable typewriters in the fuselage and also a small desk at which a shipping clerk will do his billing, routing and correspondence.

"I am absolutely convinced of the future of this phase of commercial aviation," states George E. Smith, president of the company, "and I believe the phrase 'by air truck' will soon be as familiar and as significant as 'by air mail' is now.

"We have inaugurated this air delivery service only after assuring ourselves that it would be a profitable investment. The rapid delivery of merchandise by air delivery trucks makes possible the immediate filling of emergency orders and the relative cheapness of this form of transportation, when the speed factor is considered, convinced us that the institution of this service would be a dividend paying proposition. This service, at any rate, is our contribution to the practical use of airplanes in the service of commerce."

The airplane is now at Curtis Field but will leave soon for the company's factory in Hartford, Conn., where 210 typewriters will be taken on board for delivery. At some delivery points the typewriters will be dropped by parachute. A hatch has been cut in the rear of the fuselage through which three typewriters will be dropped at a time. Tests of this method of delivery were made in Detroit. The typewriters landed so easily they could be used at once, Mr. Smith said.

It is expected that the first flight will be made to Cuba or to the Pacific coast. John A. Collins, former army flier and for two years chief pilot of the Ford Dearborn-Chicago freight line, will pilot the Ford-Stout airplane.

International Radio Conference October 4

Washington

ARRANGEMENTS are rapidly being worked out for the International Radio Conference to convene in this city October 4 and to last for from six weeks to two months. This is the first strictly international radio conference which has been held since the London conference in 1912. Changes have been so great since that time that almost the entire working plan adopted there will have to be remodeled.

Already a large staff of experts are at work here trying to perfect plans. Several subcommittees of the American delegation are still going over the proposals made by the various foreign countries as to suggested changes in the present agreement. These subcommittees will have finished their work before the conference begins.

While no final conclusion has been reached it is expected that most of the sessions of the conference will be open to the public, but some of them will be in executive session in accordance with the desires of some foreign delegates who are not used to the plan of the open conferences.

AVIATION

By W. LAURENCE LE PAGE

ONCE again the Pacific Ocean, from the United States mainland to the Hawaiian Islands, has been spanned by modern airplanes and again the modern air-cooled engine has demonstrated its reliability in running unfailingly for over 28 hours. The flight of Arthur Goebel, pilot, and Lieut. W. V. Davis, U. S. N., navigator, from Oakland to Honolulu on Aug. 16-17, thus winning the Dole $25,000 prize, is just another example of the reliability of the modern airplane and engine and that another plane, piloted by Martin Jensen and Paul Schulter, navigator, repeated the flight at the same time only goes to press the point home still further.

Mr. Goebel's Travel Air monoplane stayed in the air for 26 hrs. 17 min., while Mr. Jensen, in his Vance Breeze monoplane took 28 hrs. 16 min. for the flight and, because out of nine starters, only four got away and but two completed the flight, their performances are generally considered remarkable. And yet, without detracting in any way from the praiseworthy performances of these four fliers, they themselves would be among the first to point with credit to their machines and engines as having, through the excellence of their design and construction, made the successes possible.

The real inferences to be drawn from the flight of the winner will be clear when it is pointed out that Mr. Goebel's Travel Air Monoplane is not an especially constructed plane such as Colonel Lindbergh's nor a "one-and-only" model such as the now well-known Bellanca, but is an unmodified, regular commercial passenger plane and any of the readers of this column can fly in one at any time they want by going to Chicago and booking a passage for Dallas, Tex., on the National Air Transport mail and passenger line which operates daily.

Late in 1926, the National Air Transport, Inc., which has for some time held the air mail contract for the Chicago-Dallas line, called for bids and designs for the construction of a passenger and mail carrying airplane suitable for its service which was then purely a mail line but over which it was intended to open passenger service. The specifications called for a single engine monoplane capable of carrying a 1000 pound pay load with a total cabin and mail space of 100 cubic feet or more and a cruising speed of 105-110 miles per hour. The machine had to be equipped with a Wright Whirlwind J-5-C engine, which develops 225 horsepower maximum and is air-cooled.

Standard Transport Ship

The Travel Air Manufacturing Company of Wichita, Kan., decided to build such a plane for National Air Transport. The call for bids stipulated that a demonstration plane would have to be ready for test flights 62 days after announcement of the request, and work was rushed on the design, enabling the Travel Air Company to finish the plane, test it and deliver it to the chief test pilot of the National Air Transport 38 days after the work started. The plane was a complete success and resulted in a large order being placed for these machines for the Chicago-Dallas run. It was a stock model of this monoplane which Arthur Goebel used in his successful flight to Honolulu from the Oakland Airport last week.

The machine, in common with Jenson's machine, and in fact all of the four planes which actually started in the race, is equipped with a Wright Whirlwind engine, which is now so much in demand in all commercial air operations that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, manufacturers of the power plant, cannot, in spite of their large factory at Paterson, N. J., keep up with the orders.

There is hardly any limit to the number of deductions which can be drawn from these two latest Hawaiian flights. Apart from this being the second Travel Air Monoplane which has spanned the 2400 miles across the Pacific Ocean to Honolulu—for it will be recalled that the plane used by Smith and Bronte a few weeks ago for a similar flight was of the same type exactly—it is interesting to note that all of the recent long-distance flights, including and since Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris, have been in monoplanes, and, furthermore, monoplanes of very much the same general design.

First Modern Monoplane

So pronounced, in fact is this latter fact that there is quite a friendly warfare going on between aircraft manufacturers to settle who really was the originator of the high wing semi-cantilever monoplane with twin lifting struts bracing the wing on either side of the fuselage. The type is now very common. Everyone who has seen a picture of Lindbergh's plane will recognize the description. The Bellanca plane which is now in Paris (at this time of writing) awaiting fair weather for the return flight to New York, is of this general type. So also is the Travel Air plane and the Vance Breeze machine which took second place in the Dole race.

Just who actually was the originator of this general type of monoplane is a very moot question. Only last week one of the leading aviation magazines in this country reproduced without title a photograph of a monoplane which, with the exception of the undercarriage, was almost identical with the Ryan monoplane, Spirit of St. Louis. One wonders how many who saw the picture recognized the machine as the Loening monoplane which, with a 300 horsepower Hispano Suiza engine, in 1918 set up a load carrying altitude record. In providing a title to the un-named picture it is stated in a more recent issue of the same magazine that this plane of 1918 vintage carried 1000 pounds of load at a speed of 146 miles per hour and could climb to as high as 21,000 feet. True it is that the Loening monoplane had 100 horsepower more than the Whirlwind engined monoplanes which are busy flying the oceans today but one wonders how close to this performance these more modern machines could come in a comparative test.

These points must not be construed as detrimental to modern design for there is no doubt whatsoever that the modern planes are vastly safer than were the earlier machines in that the landing speed of the 1918 Loening must have been considerably higher than is the landing speed of the Travel Air or the Bellanca or any of the other modern monoplanes of similar type. It is the maintenance of a low landing speed with a high top speed—in other words, a wide speed range—which is the great problem to be faced by the commercial aircraft designer in reconciling performance with safety in commercial aviation.

Sport Flights Questionable

There is, however, one very important deduction and lesson which may well be drawn from such flights as the recent Dole race, which could hardly be classed as a perfect success by the widest stretch of imagination. Certain elaborate preparations and a very definite class of aircraft are necessary if long distance transoceanic flights are to be carried out successfully, and any attempts which are not preceded by such preparations or which do not involve suitable aircraft are extremely harmful to the progress of aeronautics, since they create an entirely wrong impression and are merely a waste of money, energy and valuable talent. Nor are these conclusions new. From the sporting viewpoint, such undertakings are just what they are, but they undoubtedly do considerable harm to progress.

If a man set out in a small motor-launch to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans, the world would regard it as a sporting venture. If he made it—why, he was fortunate and showed his skill. But his progress, his success or his failure would have little effect upon our opinions of the safety of ocean transportaion in general, except that we might be moved to thank the progress of engineering that we have ocean liners.

If, upon reading of such sporting events as the recent Dole air race, the backer, the industrial executive, the statesmen and all others are possessed of an appreciation of the fact that we really have developed large multi-engine transport airplanes which are capable of scheduled long distance air transportation over the oceans, then no harm will have been done. But this unfortunately is not always the case.

Radio Program Notes

WHILE the National Light Opera Company is vacationing, an opera concert will take the place of this popular feature radiocast through the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, every Thursday evening. Beginning at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, the first half hour will offer gems from famous light operas and operettas. The second part of the hour will include 30 minutes of scenes from Sullivan's "Pinafore."

The artists taking part in this evening's concert include Frances Sebel, soprano; Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; Justin Lawrie, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone; Charles Schenck, baritone; Charles Robinson, baritone. Pasquale Rescigno will wield the baton in the absence of Cesare Sodero.

The famous Overture to "William Tell," one of the best known of all musical selections, will open the second half of the Stadium Concert to be radiocast through the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, Aug. 25. Following this number will be heard the first performance in New York City of a waltz entitled "Flood Tide."

This new number is a composition of Langley, a member of the orchestra of philharmonic musicians which plays these concerts. The orchestra will be under the direction of Willem von Hoogstraten, its regular conductor. This will be the last Thursday night radiocast of a Stadium Concert this season, since this series of concerts closes on Tuesday night, Aug. 30.

Vocal and instrumental novelties will feature the 60-minute program by the Radiotrons through the Blue Network at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, Aug. 25. Soloists of this period will include Erva Giles, soprano; Vaughn De Leath, alto; Frank Munn, tenor, and the team of Kamplain and O'Moore. They will be supported by the Radiotrons Orchestra under the direction of Frank Black.

Following the opening "Radiotrons March," a fantasy by Frank Black, "The Swan," will be presented by the orchestra, featuring several novelty effects. Frank Munn, tenor, will be heard in two solo numbers, "Just a Memory" and "When You're Away."

Three of KFI's devotees of modern classical music will be on the air Tuesday night from 10 to 11. The talents of Nellie Callender Mills, violinist; Lilyan Ariel, pianist, and James Burroughs, tenor, are well known to KFI receptionists, for these artists can all be relied upon for some worthwhile entertainment.

Frank Kamplain and Colin O'Moore are also scheduled for two selections, "Bells of Hawaii" and "Havana," while Vaughan De Leath will contribute a pair of solos, "Then You'll Remember Me" and "Dew, Dew, Dewey Day." Erva Giles' solo selection will be "Serenade by Patricalo."

Harry Reser's Clicquot Club Eskimos now boast of five groups for their weekly radiocast through the Red Network. His tribe, grown to 20, double the size it was last year, includes a string combination, a saxophone combination, Marimba unit, Spanish and Hawaiian ensembles which are available to interpret any type of program that Chief Eskimo Reser might select. The 20-piece orchestra will be heard beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight time, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25.

Musical selections seldom heard over the air, including compositions by Waldteufel, Wolf-Ferrari and Goldmark, will form the orchestral portion of the concert by the Hotel Pennsylvania Concert Orchestra to be radiocast through WJZ, New York, at 7:15 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday evening, Aug. 25.

The balance of the 45-minute period will consist of three organ solos. The entire concert will be radiocast direct from the main dining room of the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. The orchestra will be directed by A. Flatow.

One of the most famous vocal duets in all operatic history will be heard over WBAL, Thursday evening, Aug. 25, when Maud Albert, contralto, and Edward Jendrek, tenor, will sing "Ai nostri monti" ("Home to Our Mountains") from "Il Trovatore."

Verdi's tuneful score of "Il Travatore," one of the most frequently presented operas in the world, is so familiar to the average music lover that the mere mention of this particular aria, sung in the opera by Azucena, the gypsy, and Manrico, the troubador, is sufficient to awaken many pleasant operatic memories in those who, perchance, may have had the good fortune to have heard Enrico Caruso and Louise Homer sing this same aria.

Sunset Stories

Scroggins Finds a Relation for Levi

AT ONE end of the lake in Boston's Public Garden is a giant cottonwood tree, and under it the earth is very cool and pleasant on a hot August day; so pleasant and so cool that Mr. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel, had sat plump on the ground for two hours and 13 minutes by the Park Street clock. Some folks sit and think; others think, but Mr. Scroggins had been just sitting.

The face of the lake was crinkly with sunny smiles and the wind, which could be heard but not seen,

He Positively Ran.

rustled the leaves with a sound which suggested to Mr. Scroggins the gentle jostling of nut shells. The upshot of it all was that the old squirrel fell asleep.

He dreamed that he had caught his paws in two enormous walnut shells and woke up to find Neck and Crop, the Public Garden swans, standing, one on one side of him and the other on the other side. Neck had in his bill the Scroggins left hand; Crop, not to be outdone, had in his bill the right.

"How are you today, Mr. Scroggins?" asked Neck and Crop, speaking together to the letter, as is their custom. For Neck says nothing that Crop doesn't say, and they both say it at the same time. It sounds like a chorus. Of course, when they spoke they dropped the squirrel's hands, for which he was thankful.

"Quite nicely," he replied.

"We have brought some one to see you," said Neck and Crop.

And as they said it, a head emerged from the water, closely followed by a neck not much thicker than the head and certainly no thinner. And then, succeeding the neck and head came a green curving shell as big as a banjo and from the end of the shell stuck out a stiff small tail.

Mr. Scroggins's eyes nearly left his cheeks. "Levi—but larger!!" he shouted.

Levi is a turtle—an orphan, whom Mr. Scroggins found in a fountain and took to live in the frog pond of the Common because it had much water in it.

"Not Levi," said Neck and Crop, "but certainly a turtle. Big Ben is his name. Big Ben, meet Mr. Scroggins."

Mr. Scroggins nodded cordially to Big Ben. Then suddenly he clapped his shiny hat on his head, seized his cane and ran—positively ran, an unusual thing for Scroggins. "Wait! Wait!" he shouted as he fled.

Neck and Crop waited. So did Big Ben. They were joined in a few moments by John Boom, the venerable frog.

In about an hour, Mr. Scroggins hurried up, leading by the hand Levi, his orphan turtle friend.

When Levi saw Big Ben, a tear or two trickled from his tiny eyes and he slid up to him. "Big, big, lovely turtle," said Levi fondly.

And as Big Ben seemed kind, Levi crawled on his back, and then as Mr. Scroggins and Neck and Crop looked on in great wonder, the large turtle with the small one on his back moved out into deep water.

Levi waved to Mr. Scroggins as he sank out of sight, and Scroggins grasped the right webbed foot of Neck and then the right webbed foot of Crop. "How can I ever thank you," he said. "Levi has found a relative. And I don't see why he need be an orphan turtle any longer."

HATCHERY BIDS OPEN

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Tenders are being called for by the Federal Government for the construction of a fish hatchery to be located at the mouth of Canyon Creek, two miles west of Widewater, on the south shore of the lake. This will be the first commercial hatchery established in Alberta, and it is estimated that 100,000,000 white fish will be propagated at this hatchery each year.

British-American Exchange Planned

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 24

PETER P. ECKERSLEY, chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Company, revealed today that he is coming here in September to begin negotiations which he believes will result within a year in a regular exchange of English and American radiocast programs.

BANFF ALPINE CLUB IN CAMP

BANFF, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The Alpine Club gathered recently at the headquarters of the club at Banff in preparation for their annual camp. This year the club located their camp about eight miles from Takakaw Falls in the Little Yoho Valley of the Rockies. In addition to trips to Twin Falls, Takakaw Falls and other beauty spots in the surrounding mountains, the club made ascents of Mt. Marpole, 9200 feet; Mt. McArthur, 9700 feet, and Mount des Poilus, 10,300 feet.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1130)
7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Mora and Rumrill, popular songs.
7:30 Max Zides and his "Uke."
7:45 Sunshine Troubadours.
8:30 The Honolulu Hawaiians.
8:50 John M. Lyons, tenor.
9:10 A Victor Herbert program by Frank Moriarty, pianist.
9:30 "Kay" Edwards and her orchestra.
10 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)
6:25 p. m.—Baseball; weather.
6:45 Hotel Statler ensemble.
7 Baseball; "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.
7:30 Radio Nature League, under the direction of Thornton W. Burgess.
8 Novelty trio.
8:45 Victor A. Hoyt, trumpeter.
9 WJZ, Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.
10 Eleanor Diemer, cellist; Beatrice Roberts, pianist and accompanist.
10:30 "Dick" Newcomb's orchestra.
11 Baseball; weather.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Adrian Salesses.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance."
5:05 Livestock and meat report.
6:30 Baseball; "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time; continuation of dance music.
7:25 Baseball; weather; Animal Lovers' Club.
8 WEAN artists ensemble.
9 Rhodes dance orchestra.
10 News.
Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. W. J. Rutledge; Amelia Wright Sargent, contralto; "Household Hints," Jean Sargent.
11 WNAC cooking school.
11:30 News.
12:55 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:29 Today's baseball game; news; talk; Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
3 News.
3:10 From Braves Field, Boston vs. Pittsburgh, reported by Fred Hoey.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Arthur Hiltz, tenor.
5:40 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:03 Highway bulletin.
7:30 John Herrick, baritone; Michael Healy, accompanist.
7:45 Earl Nelson and his "Uke."
8 Sager's half-hour.
8:30 Chamber of Commerce organ recital by Frank Stevens.
9 WEAF, correct time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, Silvertown Cord orchestra.
10:30 "Cruising the Air."
10:35 News.
10:40 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.
Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 Anne Bradford's half hour.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
10:35 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10:50 The Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce Market report.
3:10 Studio pianist.
3:15 Ethel Madden, soprano.
3:30 "Al" Jacobs and his orchestra.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)
6 p. m.—"Innovationes in Railroading."
12 Address, Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson; Scripture reading; music and poetry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (830)
7 p. m.—Stocks; grain markets; weather; anonuncements; news.
7:45 State of Maine talk.
8 Baseball.
9:30 From WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 Baseball; weather; studio program.
9 Correct time; studio program.
9:30 From WEAF.
10:30 Bancroft Hotel dance orchestra.
11 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620)
8:15 Baseball; Vernon Gray, tenor; Doris Guy, cellist; Cora Shaw Anderson, accompanist.
9 Correct time; T-A-M trio.
9:30 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (630)
6:30 p. m.—Bond trio.
6:50 News; baseball.
7 Continuation of concert.
7:15 Talk.
7:30 Sydney Green, pianist.
8 WTIC Serenaders.
9 Colt Park Municipal orchestra.
10 News.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)
7:45 p. m.—Melody Way Club.
8 Talk by Frances S. Cromer.
9 to 10:30 From WEAF.
11 Weather; Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160)
7:30 p. m.—Onondaga Hotel dinner music.
7:50 Baseball; news; stocks.
8 Musical program from WGY.
9 Onondago Hotel orchestra.
9:30 Brazilian Mandoliers.
10 From WEAF.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)
7:15 p. m.—Baseball; agricultural program.
8 Musical program.
9 From WEAF.
9:30 Brazilian Mandoliers.
10 Musical program.

WABC, New York City (920)
7:30 p. m.—Motorboat talk.
7:45 Atlantic ladies' trio.
8:15 Two-piano recital.
8:45 "The King's Jester."
9 Atlantic air theater presentation.
9:30 "Mid-Pacific."
10 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.
10:55 Arlington time signals; weather.

WMCA, New York City (810)
6:10 p. m.—"Bert" Andrews, tenor.
6:25 Baseball; "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.
7 "Home Adornment," talk.
7:10 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.
7:30 Tappen's entertainers.
11 Prince Piotti, tenor; Madelyn Hardy, pianist.
11:30 New York Frolic orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (660)
7 p. m.—Longines time; The Mediterraneans.
7:25 Talk by John B. Kennedy; continuation of concert.
8 Arion male chorus.
8:30 Davis Saxophone Octet.
9 Nathaniel Shilkret's orchestra.
10 Longines time; "Our Musical United States."
10:30 Hotel Astor orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball; Synagogue services.
7:30 South Sea Islanders.
8 "The Dixie Travelers."
8:30 "Organ Masters," recital from the Welte-Mignon studios.
9 Howard time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Goodrich Silvertown Cord orchestra.
10:30 Jack Albin and his orchestra.
11 Cass Hagan and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710)
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
6:45 Willy Meier-Pauselius, guitarist.
6:55 Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 Bernhard Levitor's orchestra.
8 Correct time; Leland Camp and Rollin Myer, piano duo.
8:15 Kavkas trio.
8:45 Frank Banyard, baritone.
9 "The Congo Tribesmen."
9:30 The French trio; Charles Premmac, tenor.
10:15 "Balalaika Boyars."
10:55 News; weather; "Joe" Herlihey's orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)
6:45 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Borok.
6:55 News; Hotel Morton dinner music.
7:35 Emmett Welch Minstrels.
8:10 Hotel Chelsea concert orchestra.
8:40 Gateway Casino dance orchestra.
9 Studio program.
9:30 Breaking of the Waves.
9:35 Jean Goldkette's orchestra.
10 Fralinger's "Taffydils."
11 Silver Slipper dance orchestra.
11:30 "Ted" Weems and his orchestra.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; markets; baseball.
7:50 Wurlitzer organ music.
8:45 Children's chat.
9 Schmeman's band concert.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (800)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert.
8:30 Musical program.
9 to 10:30 From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (750)
7 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his orchestra.
7:55 Baseball; correct time; talk on pertinent topics.
8:30 Studio program.
9 From WEAF.
10:30 Blue Room hour.
11:30 Studio program.
12 Emerson Gill and his orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (700)
7:50 p. m.—Weather; markets; baseball; Hotel Gibson trio.
8:30 National Farm Radio Council talk.
8:40 Hotel Gibson program.
9 Bessie Cricher, organist.
9:30 The Crosley string ensemble.
10 Orchestra at Castle Farm.
11 The Crosley instrumental trio; Melville Ray, tenor.
12 Johanna Grosse, organist.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (950)
7:20 p. m.—Report of road conditions.
7:30 Power period.
8 From WJZ.
8:30 Concert from the Homer Smith.
9 From WJZ.
11 Weather; baseball.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (740)
8 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF.
9:30 From WEAF.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1050)
7:30 p. m.—WBAL dinner orchestra.
8:30 WBAL string quartet.
9 From WJZ.
10 WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (640)
6 to 8 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 From WJZ.
8:30 to 12 From WEAF.

WFLA, Clearwater, Fla. (820)
9:30 p. m.—"Rav-O-Vac Twins."
10 Baseball.
10:45 Radio Ramblers.
11:30 Correct time.
12 "Rav-O-Vac Twins."
1 a. m.—Orchestra.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis (740)
8:30 p. m.—Northwest Boy Scout and Lone Scout organizations.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.
10:45 Program by the C. M. T. C., Fort Snelling.
12 Weather; baseball; dance program.

WJJD and WEBH, Chicago, Ill. (820)
WJJD
7 p. m.—Palmer House petite symphony; Victorian orchestra.
7:15 "Distinguished Guest."
7:25 Continuation of concert.
9 Tivoli Theater stage and studio presentations.
12 Victorian trio; "Piano Twins."
WEBH
8 p. m.—Classical hour.
10 J. Ennio Bolognini, cellist.
10:30 Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
11 News; Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
1 a. m.—Informal revue.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (620)
7 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor hour.
8 Bulletin.
8:30 Educational talk.
9 "Red Peppers," Harold O'Halloran.
10 Oscar Ellinger.
11 Doris Schenk; Ann Boehm.
12 Peter Grosso; Haynes and Ferris.
1 a. m.—Earl Hoffman and his orchestra.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (570)
7:30 p. m.—Weather; dinner concert.
8 From WJZ.
8:30 To be announced.
9 From WJZ.
10 Studio program.
11:30 Weather; studio program

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

NIRVANA APARTMENTS—Expressing hospitality and service; unique, spacious, exquisitely furnished; suit the most exacting. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. GL. 2192.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young man between 20 and 30 with ability for designing artistic wrought iron work and lighting fixtures; must know how to color; German preferred; references required in reply. Address D-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 434 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes to connect with automotive or radio manufacturer or jobber; have traveled and am familiar with Pacific Coast. Box S-186, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

POSITION WANTED — Confidential man, companion or chauffeur combined; a man of experience in civic and commercial affairs; identified with clubs and fraternities; has owned automobiles and camps; employed chauffeurs, clerks, guides and cooks and is able to do the work of any of them; duties have been executive, but will consider anything honorable; managing a business, estate, sales promoter or investigator is suggested by his experience; largest acquaintance in New York and New England, but some all over the country; has apparel, appearance and manners for all occasions; change of business conditions means search for new fields; would work for a firm, individual either man or woman; reliable references. Box M-254, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by civil engineer with private engineer or contractor; 15 years' varied experience; reference furnished. K-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ABLE house and dining room manager desires position September in dormitory, club or institution; especially successful in table management. M-117, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—For sale, well-paying printing business, doing from $1500 to $2000 per month; modern machinery, all new; $5000 will handle. Address Box K-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 626 Van Nuys Bldg.

TRAVELERS' collarbox, small compact novelty; practical holiday gift. Sell or royalty basis. Box S-182, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., Commonwealth Ave., Near Capitol Theatre—Front, sunny square room; well furnished, abundant heat and hot water. Aspinwall 5124.

BOSTON—Two lovely connecting rooms, with kitchen; near church; single or en suite; reasonable; permanent. Box P-275, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Large, light and airy rooms with running water, elevator; very central for tourists; garage. Copley 5334-W.

BOSTON—Large room, bath opposite, unfurnished $40, furnished $50; Fritz Carlton Hotel; Sept. 1. Box M-255, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 213 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Transients accommodated; rooms overlooking church park. Tel. Copley 1287-J.

BOSTON—Tourists can find pleasant rooms, with or without kitchenette; near church. 51 St. Stephen Street.

BOSTON—Two furnished rooms at 183 Huntington Ave., suite 2. Tel. Copley 5117-W. MRS. STANLEY.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Pleasant furnished room; references. Tel. Aspinwall 8975.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room in modern apartment; conveniently located; home privileges. Tel. University 9185-M.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Furnished room, near bath; $5. Phone 2-4308. EDITH PRUTTING, 153 Homestead Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 617 West 143rd St.—Business woman has large room; kitchen privileges; low rent; exchange light household duties. Apt. 9. Call evenings after 7 p. m.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111, Apt. 46 (Off Broadway near Columbia)—Beautiful front, also rear, bed-sitting rooms, kitchen privileges; business people; near church.

NEW YORK CITY, 69 Tieman Place, Apt. 60, Near Riverside Drive and 125th St.—Beautiful sunny room in attractive apartment. Morningside 2920. Apartment 60.

NEW YORK CITY, 60 East 94th St.—Attractive, light, airy rooms; private family; kitchen privileges; delightful; convenient location. Tel. Atwater 4712.

NEW YORK CITY, 549 Riverside Drive (1-A)—Attractive large room, kitchenette, home atmosphere; business people, students. Morningside 6642.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West, Apt. 6-W—Attractive bed-sitting rooms for women; single, double, kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7298.

NEW YORK CITY, 78 Thayer St.—Attractive room adjoining bath; convenient location, near Christian Science church. Apt. 4-1; reasonable.

N. Y. C., Sunny, medium, only roomer; elevator; lady; kitchen privilege; $7.25 (evenings). KLIPPERT, 41 Pinehurst Ave. (West 179th).

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Desirable clean room, kitchen privileges; reasonable; business woman.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Clean, comfortable rooms, in elevator apartment; $10 to $20; excellent location. ROUZEE.

N. Y. C., 308 West 94th—Large, attractive room, lavatory; also large single; moderate; cool; quiet locality. TRIGGS.

NEW YORK CITY, 142 West 73rd—Large, attractive rooms; hot, cold water; $16, $14; also small, $8, $7.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4713 Hazel Ave.—Two desirable rooms, second floor, private home; refined environment. Phone Woodland 0970.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Lenoir, 1119 Walnut Street—Small homelike hotel, centrally located; rates $1.50 up. Tel. Walnut 7094.

INDIANS GO BY MOTOR FOR HUCKLEBERRIES

Tribe on Oregon Reservation Ready for Annual Trek

SALEM, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—Huckleberry Mountain is the goal of more than 1200 Klamath Indians of the Klamath Indian reservation in Southern Oregon, who are to take part in the annual berry picking. One of the largest crops in history is ready for harvest, according to Modoc Pete and William Crawford, two old-time Indians. Most of the Indians are making the trip by automobile, though a few of the oldest tribesmen, who have not adopted the use of modern machinery, are making the trip by horse and buggy.

Picturesque is the scene of the entire tribe of Klamath Indians camped out at Squaw Flat, on Huckleberry Mountain, about 40 miles northwest of the Reservation. Here one may see a striking contrast between camping equipages, modern and ancient. Modern tents, the latest in camping devices and equipment grace one side of the camp while on the other side of the camp are to be found entire families sheltered within a teepee-like canvas structure that has seen many similar camping trips.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beautiful home, 31 York Terrace, rent or sell $25,000; 13 rooms, garage, sleeping porch, garden and trees; wonderful view. Key with F. DURKEE, 38 York Terrace, Owner, E. F. COPP, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE

In Longwood district of Brookline, Mass., a modern house 60 ft. wide, containing 17 rooms (six of them on the first floor), 4 bathrooms, shower bath and lavatory, hot water heating, etc.; land 120 feet front in a well restricted neighborhood and a most desirable location.

GEORGE S. PARKER

87 Milk Street, Boston Liberty 2129

Sudbury, Colonial, $5500

8 rooms and bath, garage, hardwood floors, large living room with fireplace, coal and electric ranges; extensive views; can be inspected any time; 1 mile from Sudbury (Mass.) Centre on Concord Road; liberal terms. HENRY O. LACKY, M. D. Prospect 0288.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—8-room house with garage, fruit and shade trees; convenient to RR. station, stores, and Christian Science church; for sale or lease. A. W. HEATH, 39 Pine St., Wellesley Hills.

READING, PA.—For sale, 26 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn Street.

FOR SALE, Crestwood, Westchester, N. Y.—Modern Dutch Colonial, 7 rooms, sun porch, garage; restricted. 275 Pennsylvania Ave., Tuckahoe 1341-R.

READING, PA.—Good 6-room house, 335 Moss St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer; this is a good bargain. C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn St.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1152 Commonwealth Ave.—$35 to $55, very high-class apartment, references required; 1 and 2-room kitchenette suites. See Janitor on premises, or CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 294 Washington Street, Boston.

ALLSTON, MASS., 1144 Commonwealth Ave.—1 and 2-room kitchenette suites, rents $40 to $65; first-class apartment; references required. See Janitor on property, or CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston.

BACK BAY NEAR BEACON ST., BOSTON

Light, airy apartments, five rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, shower, gumwood and mahogany finish, two fireplaces, select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Back Bay 3822.

BOSTON, Back Bay—5-room suites, 10-12 Cumberland Street, Apply JANITOR, 133 St. Botolph Street, Suite 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WHITEFIELD HALL, 19 GARDEN ST.—Just across the Common from Harvard Square, convenient to Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges, Christian Science church, and subway; fireproof construction; hotel service and public cafe; housekeeping suites, 2-6 rooms with 1 and 2 baths; 2 elevators, refrigeration, individual incinerators, fireplaces, spacious closets, etc. Furnished suites with service if desired.

A few suites available in adjoining buildings, McIver Court, Concord Hall, Lexington Hall, 2-6 rooms, 1-3 baths, dining room, kitchen, and full housekeeping arrangements. Apply GEORGE E. SAUNDERS, Mgr., 3A Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 2268.

337 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston—Housekeeping apartments of 1 and 2 rooms, with dinettes; every modern convenience; electric refrigeration, tiled baths, incinerator, switchboard. Apply Coleman & Gilbert, 339 Huntington Ave.; Back Bay 1516.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—6-room apartment, large sunny rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heater, piazzas; rent $60. Melrose 1678-M.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Lower apartment, 7 rooms, fireplace, porch and garage; 20 min. to Boston; near trains, cars, schools and stores. Call Newton North 5247-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 E. 56th St.—Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure, fireplace, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent $1800. Plaza 0563. GARTON.

NEW YORK CITY, 24 W. 87th—Large 1-2 rooms, kitchenette, baths, furnished, unfurnished; $75-$100; hot water heat, wood burning fireplace; also October leasing. OWNER.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Furnished, 7 rooms and bath, 2nd floor, available Sept. 17; $35 per week; Frigidaire. L. N. MOWRY, 35 Overhill Road, Upper Darby, Pa.

Queensberry Apartments

1-2-3 Room Suites—$35-$65

Apartments leased and obtained only through

Dwight M. Atwood owner

16 to 40 Queensberry Street

KEN-2759 Boston, Mass. Res. ASP-0757

READING, PA. — Apartment centrally located, 4 rooms, all conveniences, new paper; good condition; fair rent. Dial 2-8168.

The Roosevelt Apartments

Forsyth St. & Huntington Ave., Boston

Tel. B. B. 3446

The Warwick Apartments

1050 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Tel. Regent 4811

Iceless Refrigeration. Maid service if desired. 1-2-3-4 Room Suites, furnished or unfurnished.

New Buildings. Apply to Supt. at Bldgs.

"THREE FIELDS"

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath. 1376 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Aspinwall 2820.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Small, completely furnished apartment, newly renovated, owner's own home, suite 5, 11 Queensberry St., Boston, apply JANITOR.

APARTMENTS & STORES TO LET

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Ideal Apartments 3-5 rooms with kitchenettes and Murphy beds, ready for occupancy Aug. 1; centrally located; rent reasonable. MATHIAS J. BOYER, 600-612 Chew Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOARD and room, with private bath in home occupied by three business women, under housekeeper; one-half hour from Park St. Box P-254, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman wishes clean, comfortable bed-sitting room (furnished) vicinity Washington Square; convenient West Side subway, not above 18th St.; private family preferred; reasonable. Box A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Brook Ridge

A home for rest and study; May 1 to November 1. City address 84 Plymouth Ave., South, Rochester, N. Y. Main 8000.

SUMMER BOARD

HAMPTON, N. H.—Comfortable clean rooms. Home cooking. Continuous hot water, 1 mile from ocean and bathing. Write MRS. J. H. DURANT, Hampton, New Hampshire.

JAFFREY, N. H.—The Braeburn, near Mt. Monadnock; beautiful views; home cooking; garden vegetables; motoring; hiking; 20 min. to sandy beach; references. MRS. WM. BUNCE.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CHARLES W. COSMAN

95 Gainsboro Street, Boston

Cars for all occasions—Sightseeing and Touring Special Trips to Pleasant View

KENMORE 4275 COPLEY 2238-J

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA

Standard Four-Row Keyboard

E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

37 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394

Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables, Carbon Paper • Ribbons.

STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED 2 Months $5.00

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Capable woman for housework in family of 2 business people; country. Apply Box P-298, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OFFICE manager, 35, married, college education, exceptional experience and ability in management and organization magazine subscription, mail order and commercial fields. Box W-46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT, executive secretary, office manager seeks permanent connection, either capacity; excellent experience. Box P-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier of several years' experience desires position. Box N-50, The Christian Science Monitor Representative, 619 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Young woman, light work or stay with children; small remuneration; good home; Christian Scientists preferred. Aspinwall 5053.

REFINED young lady, teaching experience, wishes tutoring of children under 10 years. Box M-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY desires position; 15 years' experience. Address Box N-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 802 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as attendant or assistant in line with home work or otherwise. Box M-253, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOYAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—Reliable help listed. Tel. 5527 between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. 135 Middle St., New Bedford, Mass.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1815.

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2868.

DRESSMAKING

BOSTON, MASS.—Dressmaker will give reduced rates during July and August; special attention given to remodeling. Tel. Copley 5948-R.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ACCOUNTING WORK of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMES NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 3008, Boston.

MULTIGRAPHING

NASH LETTER BUREAU

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Folding, Mailing.

130 West 42nd Street, New York City Wisconsin 1163

CARPET CLEANING

GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO. 94-96 Lincoln Ave., New York City, tel. Mott Haven 5776—Cleaning, renovating and storing of domestic and Oriental Rugs; free call and delivery in New York and vicinity.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Homes for 3 beautiful kittens, 5 weeks old, together or separately. Tel. Kingsbridge 5809, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MACHINERY built on contract. SWEET & DOYLE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, Troy, N. Y.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9595

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

For Appearance Sake!
Send it to
Dorraine Cleaners & Dyers
Office—39 S. So. Carolina Ave.
Plant—708 N. Indiana Ave.

R. T. CHAPMAN
(Successor to Bates & Co.)
JEWELER
1000 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Virginia Ave.
Phone Marine 905 Atlantic City, N. J.

A. M. & J. G. Herring Phone Marine 2399

La France Beauty Shop
Specializing in
Permanent Waving
20 South Virginia Atlantic City, N. J

"JUST INSURANCE"
ALVIN H. MORRIS
Agent for
The Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Phone Marine 3162 449 Guarantee Trust Bldg

Telephone Marine 639
For Stationery and Printing Orders.
ERNEST BEYER

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

L. L. Jones Company
Electric Wiring—Fixtures
Appliances
RANGES—WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS
Specialty Furniture—Oil Paintings
3112-3114 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Eldredge Express and Storage Warehouse Co.
3526 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.
Only Fireproof Warehouses in Atlantic City. Leaders in Fur Storage. Local and Long Distance Moving.
Marine 8200

DUNGAN, FRY & SPENCE
Furniture, Carpets and Office Equipment
2013-15-17-19 Atlantic Avenue
Phone Marine 2064

Guarantee Trust Company
Atlantic City's Largest Fiduciary Institution.
Capital and Surplus $1,400,000
North Carolina and Atlantic Aves.

The "SQUARE DEAL" Store
KAUFMAN & WEINER
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Hardware—House Furnishings
For the outdoors, we have a fine selection of Lawn Mowers and Fishing Tackle.
MARINE 1698

Bell Phone: Private Office, Marine 738

The Stanton
115 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
MRS. IDA STANTON, Proprietress
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

H. H. Smith & Sons
INCORPORATED
Fancy Cakes
Ice Cream Candies
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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

LET 'EM CHIME!

New Orleans Times-Picayune: When one hears a steamboat or steamship whistling it is easy to recognize that here is an enormous waste of steam and energy in the production of the unpleasant though necessary noise. The same, to a lesser degree, is true of the shorter, quicker, shriller toot of the railroad locomotive, though it may surprise some of us to learn that it requires 1200 pounds of coal and four tons of water for an engine whistle of average size to operate its whistle for one hour. . . . At least one great railroad has seen the wastefulness of the old system and is beginning the equipment of its locomotives with what are termed air-chimes, far less expensive to operate and more pleasing to listen to than the old steam shriekers. It is the Southern Pacific that is making the change, the new system being tried out in Sacramento Valley, California. Let 'em chime!

Dallas News: As we understand the policy of the new King of Rumania, he is for more lollypops and fewer spankings.

CONTEMPLATION LACKING

New York Times: The president of the board of education in England, Lord Eustace Percy, remarked to the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland a few days ago at Cambridge, recalling the phrase that Wordsworth had used in that very place, that in most readers "the pulse of contemplation" had almost ceased to beat, and that it had been weakened by "mechanical reading." Literacy has become the corner stone of citizenship in democracies, and the habit of reading has become so nearly universal that, as Lord Percy said, one of the first things civilized man misses is the printed word. . . .

Literacy has more than illiteracy to overcome. Its ultimate foe is what John Stuart Mill referred to as "the fatal tendency to leave off thinking" even about things that are no longer doubtful.

Louisville Times: In a few years that floating university will probably be succeeded by a flying university, assuring our youth a higher education.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What type of theatrical amusement do Americans in Paris most frequently attend?—*World's Great Capitals.*
2. What new source of wealth has been discovered in Palestine?—*Editorial.*
3. How may one raise mushrooms profitably? — *Women's Enterprises.*
4. How may home ownership be encouraged in the public school? —*Educational.*
5. What service may the Department of Commerce expect from the airplane?—*Aviation.*
6. What is Baltimore to do for motion pictures?—*Theatrical.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

HENRY FORD: "I am going to do one thing only; the thing that I know best how to do."

J. J. JOHNSON: "It is a mischievous slogan to say that majorities must rule."

WILLIAM G. McADOO: "There cannot be private rights in any proper sense of the term, except as they are defined and determined by the community acting through its appropriate organs."

A Thought for Today

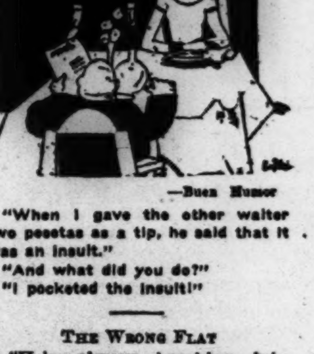
THOSE who can command themselves command others. —*Hazlitt*

In Lighter Vein

"UNSAFE WHEN IT RUNS"

"What kind of car has Jenkins?"

"Well, it's the kind that is perfectly safe to leave standing on the street if no junk man comes along."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*



—Buen Humor

"When I gave the other waiter two pesetas as a tip, he said that it was an insult."

"And what did you do?"

"I pocketed the insult!"

THE WRONG FLAT

"He's always breaking into song."

"Why doesn't he get the key, and he wouldn't have to break in?"

SAYING IT WITH SEEDS

"These roses are nine dollars a dozen."

"I—er—think I'll just send her some flower seeds and let her plant them herself."—*Pathfinder.*

BUSINESS, NOT PLEASURE

"Shopping?"

"No, I haven't any time. I'm just buying a few things."

ONE WAY

"How can I double my weekly pay envelope?"

"Easily, by folding it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Some Popular Misconceptions

EVIDENCE that American constitutional arrangements might be better understood in Europe has again been given by foreign comments on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. European groups are inclined to direct their protests to the national Government, and to think that it is within the power of President Coolidge to intervene. To a slight degree it is true that foreign misapprehension has been encouraged by references to the federal Department of Justice and the bearing of its files on the prosecution. The chief difficulty, however, is that the single system of criminal courts which prevails in most European countries makes it possible for pardons for all offenses to be issued in the name of the national executive, whether he be king or president. A division of powers between central and state governments, each supreme and uninterfered with in its own sphere, is foreign to European experience. When, therefore, this feature of the American Constitution is brought into question, there is much misunderstanding.

Similar confusion has arisen before. During the first Wilson Administration the California Legislature proposed to pass a law forbidding the ownership of land by aliens. Japan protested to the American Government and Secretary of State Bryan journeyed to Sacramento. Among Europeans, however, there was almost total ignorance of the fact that all Secretary Bryan could do was to use his influence. He could attempt to persuade California to enact a less drastic law. Any conflict between the proposed statute and the treaty with Japan would have to be submitted to the courts which would finally decide. The federal executive was powerless. Foreign statesmen understood this, but foreign peoples and even journalists were unable to comprehend the inability of the American State Department and President to intervene when a serious international complication was threatened.

At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, there was an inadequate realization by European statesmen of the position of the United States Senate as the final arbiter in America's foreign relations. The share of the Senate in the treaty-making authority was known, but Europe was inclined to believe that in dealing with the Senate, President Wilson would be in much the same position as Mr. Lloyd George in presenting the treaty to the House of Commons, or M. Clemenceau in securing the approval of the Chamber of Deputies. It was never fully understood that the individualism of senators, the influences of sections, and the power of national and local party organizations, not to speak of the fact that President Wilson could be defeated without a change of executive or a dissolution of the legislature, actually invited the Senate to insist on having its own way.

Even well-informed European newspapers and journalists sometimes show inadequate knowledge of the intricacies of American politics. Sometimes the "bulls" are merely laughable. A few years ago, for example, the London Times published the portrait of a congresswoman, gavel in hand, who had been "chosen to preside over the House of Representatives." What had happened, of course, was that the Speaker had paid a delicate but minor compliment to the congresswoman by asking her to hold the gavel for a few uneventful moments and the photographers had seen an opportunity to add to the pictorial sections. American writers frequently make similar mistakes of interpretation or nomenclature. Even the publishers of the Page letters referred to the Ambassador's friend, Sir Edward (later Lord) Grey, as "Earl Grey." The faults are by no means on one side, and the opportunities for error are vastly increased as differing political institutions increase in number and in complications.

The Government's Business

GOVERNMENTAL ownership of industry in but rare instances has proved successful or largely beneficial in the experience of the United States. It has therefore come to be recognized as conclusive that the Government should restrict its operations to the field of government and leave industry and commerce the freedom of action which individuals have a right to expect. This same thing is once more finding expression in the affairs of the Philippine Islands, where, during the so-called economic emergency existing after 1917, the Government was constrained to invest in a number of industrial and commercial enterprises. As a result of that policy, the Philippines have been confronted with a serious problem ever since 1921.

Only a few of the companies in which the Philippine Government invested have ever shown a profit. Notable among the latter are the Manila Railroad Company, the Philippine National Bank, the Cebu Portland Cement Company and the Manila Hotel Company. The last named, several years back, actually paid a dividend on the Government's stock, but that was the sole case of profit realized on these investments. The bank has redeemed a portion of its circulating notes and set aside a reserve fund; the railroad has reimbursed the Government in part for the amounts advanced under its guarantee of bonds and has redeemed some of its outstanding bonds. Through the Philippine National Bank the Government has large sums invested in the sugar industry. The National Coal Company has gone bankrupt and ceased operations.

While the losses sustained by the Government are not likely to be substantial, the record of achievement is decidedly unimpressive. How far that results from the inability of the Government to set up proper machinery for administering the investments made is not entirely clear, although recent reports from Manila recount the dissents between the Governor-General and the Philippine Legislature on that point. The Board of Control, which was first established to administer these investments, was declared illegal, and when the Governor-General sought to vote the government stock the leaders in the Legislature began to object. It is manifest that the experiment in government ownership has not been happy, and the recommendations of the Governor-General that the Government "get out of business at the earliest possible date consistent with the protection of the Government's interests" is one that deserves hearty support.

A Truce to "Stunt Flying"

THE lamentable disasters which seem to have attended the latest air race justify emphatically a word of protest and of caution. It is, of course, possible that some or all of the three missing machines, carrying seven persons, attempting a flight from the California coast to Hawaii, may yet be found, but every day's delay makes the possibility of rescue of the imperiled adventurers slighter. Not only the possible loss of human life, and the suffering entailed upon those associated by close ties with the missing aviators is to be considered, but there is the further fact that the progress and the popularization of aviation, which were given so great an impetus by Lindbergh's successful flight, will sustain a corresponding check from disasters such as these.

It is impossible not to believe that there was about this contest a certain undue eagerness and haste of preparation, and a lack of the careful precaution which should attend any serious attempt to make a prolonged journey over the trackless ocean. The considerable prize offered, the number of contestants, each one striving to anticipate the others, the lack of dependence upon careful weather prognostications, and the general tendency to put haste before everything, may have resulted in a failure properly to study the airplanes and the conditions which they had to meet. Three out of eleven failed to get through. Such a proportion of casualties, if at all general, would be almost fatal to the public acceptance of aviation as a method of travel.

Since Lindbergh's successful and epoch-making exploit, there has been, probably inevitably, a period of somewhat feverish competition in all forms of flying adventure. Is it not time to call a halt? Would it not be well for the press to moderate somewhat the zest with which it gives unlimited publicity to every "hop-off" and every flight? The interest in the development of aviation is highly commendable, but it should take the form of encouraging improvements in construction, the multiplication of safety devices, the establishment of airports, and development of the industry along sane and practicable industrial lines. The unlimited encouragement of "stunt flying," simply because it presents peculiar dangers and appeals to the sporting instinct, is something which should be checked.

Naval Economies

SINCE the adjournment of the conference at Geneva which designed to effect an international agreement for the further limitation of naval armaments, an unusual amount of propaganda has been circulated regarding the necessity of increasing the naval construction program in the United States. Statements to this effect have been issued by persons in high positions politically, and even recognition has been given to them by President Coolidge, who in a recent interview stated that tax reduction in the next session would depend largely upon the appropriations authorized by Congress. The tentative budget of the Government already shows an increase over previous estimates, which are attributed almost entirely to naval requirements which are now being put forward.

The facts of the case are obvious, however. The program for naval construction has been predicated upon a long-term vision. President Coolidge pointed out that the plans had called for a definite number of ships, only a few of which were authorized by the last Congress. Had the nominal program been sanctioned, and had the normal appropriation bills been put through by the last Congress, many of the increased items now advanced in the budget would not have been necessary.

It is not necessary to increase appropriations for the rapid construction of an increased navy just because Japan and England failed to sign an agreement with the United States at Geneva. That conference was not the end of the negotiations by any means. Each nation not knowing more fully what the others have need of in the way of naval protection, there is far more likelihood of an accord being reached at some date in the future. No occasion has been offered for a scramble to build rival navies. To do that would be to weaken the economic powers of the nations and render them impotent through tax burdens, a policy which is manifestly inopportune and one not lightly to be adopted by wise statesmen.

Populating the Northwest

ALTHOUGH containing many times the area of the six New England states, plus New York or Pennsylvania, the seven northwestern states, from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, contain only approximately the equivalent of New England's congested population. The problem of the Northwest is that of encouraging settlers to take up portions of the available and productive land, millions of acres of which await the turning of a plow and the planting of seed.

Yet the Northwest is in no haste to bring people to its region merely to swell the total inhabitants of the seven states. What it seeks to do—and the problem is being studied jointly by the railroads and the states—is to "hand pick" the prospective settlers. It wants farmers, but only farmers of a type who understand farming. A poor farmer is worse than none at all, the Northwest appears to believe, and hence the attempt to build up the Northwest is proceeding along conservative and logical lines.

Land booms and inflation have had their effect upon prospective settlers, and until confidence can be restored it is apprehended that farmers will be slow to leave their present homes and take up their residence in a section which has the reputation of being "broke." But the Northwest is no longer in that state of adversity.

Good crops this year and the general improvement which has resulted have gone far to dispel the conviction that the West is a poor place to settle in. Much remains to be done in the financial rehabilitation of this section, which has experienced a prolonged depression economically, but the process has received an impetus during the first part of the present year.

Picturesque as the "cowboy" of the plains was, his loss can be compensated for by the sight of well-loaded freight cars carrying the products of a fertile and prosperous country to their eastern markets and bringing back the supplies and materials, automobiles and farm implements, to the people of this broad area. Such a sight would gladden the hearts of many business men, bankers and railroad managers of the Northwest, and it is to bring such a condition to pass that a definite campaign is under way to encourage settlers of a type who will add to the growing prosperity of this region. A land of opportunities, the Northwest needs only to "sell" itself to the rest of the Nation in order to participate in the wealth of other and more thickly populated regions.

Learning in the Philippines

ONE of the outstanding features of the annual report of the Governor-General of the Philippines was the statement relating to the growth of the University of the Philippines. It was readily obvious from this that the spread of education and of the desire for learning on the part of the natives has been notable. The results are now gradually showing themselves in the general improvement of conditions and the happiness of the peoples, to which special attention was called by the Governor-General.

The University of the Philippines is maintained by a direct annual appropriation by the Legislature, therefore it requires but small tuition and incidental fees from its students. There were 4304 students of collegiate standing enrolled during the past year, as against 3969 the preceding year. In the Conservatory of Music, the School of Fine Arts, the School of Forestry, the School of Nursing and the Demonstration School of the College of Education, it was pointed out, there were enrolled 1676 students of subcollegiate grade.

Coincident with this rapid growth of the university, however, there have been noted some of the errors resulting from overexpansion. It is reported there has been an undue elaboration and multiplication of courses with consequent overlapping and lack of proper co-ordination. Serious attention is now being directed to remove these. That is no small task in itself, as there has been engrafted a demand for education along various lines, and the Government is not infrequently put to it to find some way of meeting that demand without a duplication of effort. A typical example of this was noted in connection with the Junior College at Cebu, which was to be abandoned. The people of Cebu provided a site and 100,000 pesos for a building and an annual contribution of 30,000 pesos for operation of the branch. Confronted with such a desire, the demand for a branch had to be met. That well represents the attitude of the people of the Philippines toward its leading institution of learning. The Government could not well afford to overlook such an appeal.

The Potent Atom

"THINGS are going to move in such a way that if once the atom is split, for instance, —and that is bound to happen in a certain number of years and may be in the newspapers tomorrow morning—there will be no need for coal, gas, electric light, steam or anything like that. You will be able to run a train from London to Edinburgh for a halfpenny, and to light the whole of London for a penny. Nobody will have to do anything approaching the amount of work they have to do now, and everybody will be provided with ample leisure."

This cheerful forecast was made by Prof. Percy Buck at a gathering of teachers attending the City of London Vacation Course on Education in England. It envisages a time when the mechanical discoveries of the past fifty years—automobiles, wireless, and aviation—may be as nothing compared with what may eventually become available to relieve the burden of human labor. Professor Buck is an optimist, but he bases his calculations upon already partially ascertained facts. The release of the power which the atom is said to contain may or may not prove eventually feasible but school children in Britain are already being taught that such power is there.

Random Ramblings

The Federal Bureau of Efficiency has recommended that fewer government reports be printed, but doubtless this devastating proposal will be effectively opposed by the League of Associated and Amalgamated Manufacturers of Waste Paper Baskets.

Those 11 Y. M. C. A. boys touring eastern United States in a five-passenger automobile give added proof to the claim that the capacity of a flivver is limited only by the number of members in the owner's family.

It has been said that the man who starts out to borrow trouble finds out that his credit is good. But it might be added that it would be more to his credit if he stopped borrowing, and lent a little friendly aid.

These are the days when the amateur gardener compares his product with the pictures in the seed catalogues and decides the artist should try gardening.

When transatlantic flights are made from London to San Francisco those oft-mentioned "middle Atlantic states" should become convenient halfway stations.

When aviation reaches further development the automobile business may find itself in about the same position as the carriage business is in today.

Speeding on the road to success is permissible, just so long as one doesn't become a road hog, or try to cut in on the other fellow.

A happy solution to the question of whether the plural is gladioluses or gladioli is to call them "glads."

Already many a college graduate of this year has decided that learning is the smaller part of wisdom.

The dictator who rules without a country is—fashion.

One Day in Palestine

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

IN NO other country in all the world can one with a single glance encompass so many witnesses of the important past, of events which have been really vital to the progress of the human race as in Palestine. Our last day in the Holy Land perfectly exemplified the possibilities in this direction.

April 28 dawned clear and crisp. Two days before a half-inch of rain had fallen, one of the "latter" rains which bring joy to the heart of shepherd and farmer alike, for they both insure good pasturage for the flocks far into the hot months, and make certain a bountiful harvest of grain.

The country is fresh and smiling as we leave Jerusalem by the Damascus road which leads northward over the hills of Judea. We touch the old Roman road here and there for a few miles until it forks, one branch leading to Jaffa, the other to ancient Cæsarea.

Along the way the Arab farmers are busy with the late sowing of millet and sesame, the summer crops, while the women are engaged with cleaning the wheat, now well grown, of weeds and tares. The grape vines are putting on their summer foliage, and the olive and fig trees are now in full dress of soft green, with promise of an abundant yield. Wild flowers are still in lavish abundance; rock roses and gay hollyhocks, brilliant red poppies and yellow broom, pheasant's eye and cyclamen lend a happy variety of color to the fields and roadside.

About many of the numerous hilltops we pass cluster some appealing incidents of sacred history. We are scarcely over the height of Scopus and well out upon the ridge beyond when we come upon the village of Shaffat, ancient Nob, "a priestly city of Benjamin" where, for a time, in Saul's day, the Tabernacle was placed. From this eminence the traveler from the north catches the first sight of the Holy City. Hither David fled from the jealous Saul and, received by Abimelech, in desperate need, ate the shew-bread before continuing his flight to Achish at Gath.

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To the west rises the high peak of Nebi Samwil, where Samuel judged Israel and where tradition says the prophet is buried. It is one of the places sometimes called Mizpeh, but there is room for doubt as to the authenticity of this claim. The claimants to the ancient honor of Mizpeh are not less in number than the cities claiming to be the birthplace of immortal Homer. Nebi Samwil was the scene of very severe military operations during the Great War, for here the Turks made a last desperate stand to defend the Holy City, only five miles to the east.

The little village which crowned the hilltop was laid in ruins by the persistent shell-fire of both sides and when finally the British prevailed, the fall of Jerusalem was inevitable. The village is now rebuilt and a tall minaret crowns the mosque erected above the traditional burial place of the Prophet. Nebi Samwil, rising nearly 3000 feet above sea level, affords a surpassing view of Judea. From its crest with a turn of the head, one's vision sweeps from the Mediterranean across Jordan to Moab and Gilead.

Another hilltop is pointed out as the Gibeah of Benjamin, where the abuse of "a certain Levite" led to serious consequences. Ten miles out we pass the village of El-Râm on the frontier between Judea and Israel, identified with the Ramah of Benjamin. It is believed that in this place the Hebrews were gathered by their captors before being taken to Babylon.

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On many of the hillsides stand round, stone watch-towers, useful for the farmers guarding their vineyards when the grapes are ripened. Some of them are very old, dating back to the early centuries of the Christian era. As the road bends around the hilltops we pass the little village of El-Bireh, thought to be ancient Beeroth. A crusader church crowned the near-by hill because tradition holds that it was here that the youthful Jesus was missed by his parents on the occasion when after anxious search he was found in the synagogue with the elders.

The tradition seems to be based upon the fact that Beeroth was the first stopping place for caravans and bands of travelers coming out of Jerusalem. While it was scarcely a day's journey distant from the city, a late start made it a practical halting place for the first night out on the journey to Nazareth, Tiberias, and Damascus.

We soon leave the high places of Judea and descend through olive groves into the valley known as the Wadi el Harram, "the valley of the robbers." Here at the foot of a steep hill, are many caverns which sheltered evil-doers, giving the place its name "Fountain of the Robbers." Our companion who is also a very efficient guide and wise counselor, and who has been for many years a resident of this country, tells us that before the coming of the motor-car and the railroad there were no roads, only trails for horse, donkey and camel, and that travel was dangerous because of robbers. The present day traveler in Palestine rejoices in a great sense of freedom and security quite lacking under Turkish rule.

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The hills of Judea now give way to the mountains of Samaria, for Gerizim, and Ebal lie across our path. These mountains, the intervening valley, and the plain to the east were the scene of many important incidents in the early history of the children of Israel. The Samaritans hold that it was on Mt. Gerizim that Abraham prepared to sacrifice Isaac. Here Jacob built an altar and in due time dug a well. Into this valley Joshua led the children of Israel and the towering heights became to them the "mountains of blessing and of cursing."

So near are they that from a natural amphitheater on the lower base of each the human voice may be distinctly heard on the other. It was up the steep trail on Gerizim two weeks earlier that we climbed to witness the rites of the Samaritan passover, which is still kept in strict accordance with Levitical law, even to the slaughtering of the lambs before the altar.

At the foot of Mt. Gerizim to the east is located Jacob's well, where Jesus held his memorable conversation with a Samaritan woman from the village of Sychar, modern Askar, in plain sight, nestling against the foot of Ebal. How appealing the setting; Jesus on his way from Jerusalem, contrary to his custom because of their unfriendliness, was passing through the country of the Samaritans. Wearied by the journey, he sat by the well, the place of refreshment, and a Samaritan woman from the village came for her pitcher of water. The words he uttered convey one of the most important lessons ever delivered to mankind. Neither on this mountain nor at Jerusalem shall be the true worship; "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

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The visitor is quite likely to be disappointed by the present surroundings of Jacob's well. He probably has pictured an open situation, and a true well where he may sit and ponder the significance of the message delivered there. This, however, will not be his privilege. A Russian church partly constructed occupies the site, while a completed chapel covers the well. We entered amidst the smoke of incense and the chanting of the litany, both of which seemed strangely out of place. A boy lowered a group of lighted candles to show us the great depth of the well, some seventy-five feet, and drew for us a bucket of water, but we hasten out, as the open air seems more in harmony with our thoughts.

Between Bir Yakoub, Jacob's well, and Sychar, stands Joseph's tomb in the "parcel of ground" which Jacob bought of the sons of Hamor, the father of Shechem, "for an hundred pieces of money" and it became the inheritance of the children of Joseph. It would be difficult to name another object so widely venerated as is Joseph's tomb. Jew, Samaritan, Christian, and Moslem all alike recognize the great qualities of Joseph and recognizing them wish to do homage to his memory.

Abraham, entering the land of the Canaanites, pitched his tent under the terebinth of Shechem. Later, when Jacob came, it was a city of the Hivites, and Shechem was the headman from whom Jacob purchased the parcel of ground. Abimelech induced the Shechemites to revolt from the Hebrew commonwealth and elect him as their king. After three years of unjust rule they expelled him from the city. Then Abimelech raised an army and attacking Shechem, destroyed it and sowed the ground with salt to make it sterile. That the land and city were restored, however, is evident from the return of the Israelites under Rehoboam, Solomon's successor.

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After the Samaritans sprang up, the history of Shechem becomes inextricably involved with this strange people. The keeper of the excavations showed us about the old ruins, the city gates and walls, the walls of the temple, the remains of the houses and heaps of potsherds, some of which it is believed antedate the coming of Abraham. Then he gave us wheat found in a grain bin near a rock mill, under many feet of rubbish which has accumulated during the intervening centuries. It is believed, and it seems with reason, that this grain dates back to the destruction of the city by Abimelech some 3000 years. It is as well preserved as though harvested yesterday.

Passing through the well-watered valley between the mountains, we leave Nablous on the left, and proceed about seven miles to the site of Omri's capital, the ancient city of Samaria, the chief object of our journey. This oblong hill stands high above the surrounding plain, a prosperous and fertile valley, an ideal site for a city, both as regards defense and the commanding view it affords of the surrounding country. Omri, king of Israel, "bought the hill Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill, and called the name of the city which he built, after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria." So runs the narrative in the book of Kings. This occurred about the year 925 B. C. Samaria became the capital of the ten tribes of Israel and gave its name to the surrounding country.

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Omri, like Solomon, built substantially, setting the foundation stones of his temple into the very rock. Ahab, to please Jezebel, his wife, daughter of the king of Tyre, followed with a temple to Baal. Then came the Assyrians under Shalmaneser IV, who after a long siege took the city and built upon the ruins. The next conqueror of this hill-set city was Alexander the Great. In 331 B. C. after a siege that nearly destroyed it, he replaced the inhabitants with Syro-Macedonians, who occupied it until it was taken by John Hyracanus.

During all these centuries Samaria was a small city, scarcely more than crowning the hill. But Herod the Great rebuilt it, extending its area and magnificence.

Standing on the escarpment near the western gate of the city one views at a glance the work of the early successive conquerors; the rock-set walls upon which Omri's temple rested; the foundations of Ahab's pagan temple; above these the vertical stones set by Shalmaneser II, and resting upon these the works of Alexander, firm and in place, notwithstanding the seven sieges to which the city was afterward subjected.

Above all and extending on every hand are the works of Herod the Great, remains of a colonnade extending quite around the hill, ruins of a theater, a basilica, and the many buildings which made up a magnificent Roman city.

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What a panorama of human history is here laid bare! What endeavor to establish the ideals of the various conquerors are here exemplified. The history of 1500 years is depicted in these stones and columns amid the ruins of which the mutilated statue of Augustus Cæsar, "Sebaste," lies prostrate, an eloquent witness to the temporality of the works of men. The modern Arab village clinging to the eastern slope of the hill bears the name of Sebastieh, a corruption of Sebaste, named in honor of Cæsar.

Leaving this historic site, after lunch under an ancient olive tree, we retrace our road for a few miles, then strike down a valley toward the sea, passing on to the plains of Sharon, where the green fields speak of peace and plenty. After an hour and a half we enter the orange groves which for many miles in all directions surround Jaffa by the sea.

The country here is very prosperous, but Tel-a-viv, the suburb of Jaffa, a settlement of some 40,000 which has sprung up like a mushroom, gives one the impression of waning prosperity, as though there was no good reason for its existence.

After searching out the house of Simon the tanner, where Peter lodged in the long ago, we visited the traditional tomb of Dorcas, then passing out again upon the fertile plain of Sharon, all aglow with the rays of the setting sun, we turn homeward over the Shephelah into the hills of Judea with their winding wadis and reach the Golden City just as the mantle of night is thrown over its historic domes and minarets.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Why Voters Don't Vote"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My last letter to you has brought to the cause for which I am working a most important supporter, as well as a number of letters from those who are earnestly and intelligently interested. For that reason I am eager to reply to Mr. Ruehl on the subject of his communication to you published under the caption, "Why Voters Don't Vote."

All Mr. Ruehl says is undoubtedly true, but as I see it, he has not reached the roots of the matter. The roots and the source of things lovely and bad are in child life. There, and only there, is it possible to develop that which is good on a large scale, and on the same scale prevent the developing of that which is bad.

Our public school system is carried on as if it were designed for the special purpose of destroying our form of government. Indeed it has seemed to me that no Bolshevistic propaganda could compare with the fight carried on, ignorantly it is true, by the school authorities of our Nation.

Thirty years' struggle in this connection has convinced me that, though there are many exceptions to the rule, our school people as a whole are entirely indifferent as to whether "the experiment of democracy in America" is a success or a failure, and are unwilling to see what is causing so much crime and disloyalty to the plan of the Constitution, that the will of the people shall govern by their votes.

The practical and thoroughly successful remedy is child-citizenship in school republics, to which the 2 per cent of the children who are in the stream of criminality respond as eagerly as do the 98 per cent, and thus the stream of criminality and disloyalty to the ballot is broken, and can flow no farther, so far as they are concerned.

The whole school is conducted as a national government, under the Constitution of the United States, and elections of president and vice-president are three times each year. Every schoolroom government is conducted as a typical American city, but elections are every month.

By this means, the children are enabled to assume the responsibilities of their American citizenship and form the habit of voting loyally and intelligently in every election in which they have the right to vote.

The ancient, immoral monarchical government in the schools, which should have been abolished as soon as the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, should be eliminated at once, whether the school authorities like it or not. They all like it when the owners of the schools, or any higher authority, require this moral and civic training in the schools.

WILSON L. GILL.

Philadelphia, Pa.